

# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

## THIRD SERIES

VOL. 44. No. 18

14 AUGUST 1937

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The two figures illustrated above are taken from the painting (attributed to Adriaen Staelbent) of Charles I and his Queen, with the infant Prince Charles, and a group of courtiers walking in the park at Greenwich. It is referred to on page 924 of this JOURNAL. The head of the figure on the left is so reminiscent of the portrait of Inigo Jones by Vandyck that it is not impossible that it is he who is actually depicted here. This visit to Greenwich (c. 1632) took place while the Queen's House was still half-built and it is quite likely that its completion was then under discussion. It is true that if this is indeed Inigo Jones he is the only man in the group round the King (besides His Majesty himself) with covered head, but as a person of poor health and subject to severe attacks of rheum, perhaps he was privileged on this account. It is due to Professor Geoffrey Callender that the picture has been brought to light again.

W. G. K.

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# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 44. 3RD SERIES

14 AUGUST 1937

No. 18

## Journal

### HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIP

Readers of the JOURNAL whose interest in Institute domestic affairs carries them through to the latter pages will have noticed in the last two records of nominations and elections a remarkable addition to the list of Honorary Corresponding Members and will find in the present number of the JOURNAL yet another list of nominations. This foreign corresponding membership and the association of the R.I.B.A. with foreign architectural societies are the two chief means by which formal contacts are maintained with architects elsewhere in the world. Many years ago, before the existence of numberless illustrated papers to broadcast knowledge of architectural events, the corresponding membership implied some obligation to correspond; in those days the R.I.B.A. had an Honorary Secretary for foreign correspondence whose duty, presumably, was to keep the ball of correspondence rolling. Among the more interesting minor R.I.B.A. archives are the long, and usually illegible, letters which these earnest nineteenth century internationalists exchanged in debate on the things that troubled them most, the ancestry of newly found Ionic columns, tricky technical problems and the facts about the latest buildings.

To-day the Institute's corresponding membership is, in its highest terms, as it ever was, a means of expressing the confraternity of architects everywhere. But it serves, in addition, to provide positive personal links between this country and each individual country abroad and, in yet more personal terms, it enables the Institute to honour freely as individuals men throughout the world who are now making contributions to the art of building, architectural science, scholarship and engineering. If, as is certain, the correspondence has diminished so that we require of those we honour no tedious service, the value of the list and the sincerity with which it is compiled are as great as ever, and so is the Institute's sense of obligation to those who consent to be within this membership. The list is an open token of the R.I.B.A.'s interest in what is going on and a significant barometer of architectural thought.

This addition of so many names at once is due to the fact that until the Foreign Relations Committee undertook the task there had been no attempt made for many years to supplement the list, bearing in mind all the three principles enunciated. With the many distinguished names on our list of those who have been elected in the past and those who have just been elected the foreign corresponding membership can be seen truly to be a live membership, one that must change constantly in character, even, as much as in personnel, a free, honourable fraternity of those whom the R.I.B.A. is privileged to be able to honour.

### R.I.B.A. DANCE CLUB

The dance club has arranged four dances for the 1937-38 session: 5 November, 17 December, 4 February and 22 April. Members and Students of the R.I.B.A., their wives and children, are eligible for membership of the club, which entitles them to membership tickets at the price of £1 15s. for a *double* ticket for the series. *Single* tickets are 6s. for each dance. The usual regulations about application and so on still hold: not more than ten tickets will be issued to any one person; members will make their own arrangements for alcoholic refreshment; applications for tickets must be received by Mr. R. W. H. Robertson, Clerk to the Dance Club, at the R.I.B.A. at least four days beforehand; they must be accompanied by cheques or postal orders or they will not be accepted or acknowledged; and they must not be sent by telephone.

### ENGLISH ARCHITECTS' RETURN VISIT TO MÜNSTER

In April this year a party of German architects from Münster paid a ten days visit to England as the guests of a number of English architects. The English party of seven men and three women have just come back from their return visit to Münster, where they were given a marvellous time. First two crowded days in Münster itself and then a week of excursions to places in the neighbourhood and as far as Cologne, their

attention fairly divided between things old and new. On one day the Wasserburgen, the moated country houses of the Münster merchant princes, and the Hansa town of Soaste contrasted with the Reichsschulungburg at Erwitte, a modern Nazi Party school to train workers in social and economic problems. On another day the party went to the Essen housing estates and Professor Bartning's steel church, and on another they drove to the Düsseldorf commercial and technical exhibition by one of the great Reichsautobahnen. They also had one day reserved for visits to modern work in Münster by their hosts. The two parts of this friendly and spontaneous exchange have now been fulfilled and have proved emphatically to all who had any share in them that such exchanges can be of infinite value of a deeper and wider significance than the personal entertainment and instruction of the dozen or so people who took part on each side.

#### VISIT TO KENSAL HOUSE

On 20 July members of three R.I.B.A. Committees, at the invitation of the Gas Light & Coke Company, visited Kensal House, the new experimental tenement scheme at Ladbroke Grove, which was illustrated in the JOURNAL of 20 March last. The party was interested not only in the planning and construction, on which Mr. E. Maxwell Fry, the executant architect, answered numerous questions, but also in the novel social organisation, for the creation of which Miss Elizabeth Denby has been responsible. Tea was served in the club room, during which Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey, Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee, thanked the hosts on behalf of the visitors.

#### A PORTRAIT OF INIGO JONES?

Apart from the self-portrait in the Burlington-Devonshire collection there is only one well-known portrait of Inigo Jones, the painting by Vandyck, once in the Houghton House collection, then in the Hermitage Museum at Leningrad, and now no one knows where. The possible identification of another portrait in a picture of King Charles I and his court at Greenwich is a matter of considerable interest. The complete picture, a facsimile detail of which is reproduced in the frontispiece, was given in the London Survey Volume on the Queen's House at Greenwich which Mr. Grant Keith reviews in this JOURNAL. It occurred to Mr. Keith that this particular figure bore a striking likeness to the established portraits of Jones. An examination which Mr. Keith and Mr. Chettle, the author of the Queen's House volume, and the R.I.B.A. librarian, have made of the original tends to confirm this theory sufficiently, at least, to justify its reproduction to a larger scale than was possible in the book in the hope that other keen Jones-ites may be persuaded to express their opinions.

#### SPLIT CHESTNUT FOR PRESERVATION

The picture at the foot of this page is intended to point a moral or at least adorn the tale told by Mr. Keith on a later page in his appreciation of the Office of Works' restoration of the Queen's House at Greenwich. This shoddily confined term, whose classical loftiness is hard set to overcome the degradation of her broken nose and split-chestnut fence, is not at Greenwich but in the gardens at Chiswick House, where Lord Burlington nursed the reputation of Inigo Jones and fanned to a flame to light cultured England the spark of Palladian architecture that Jones had set glowing a century earlier. We talk much now about our neglect of Georgian architecture and grumble that all would be well if only these buildings were in public ownership. The Queen's House restored shows what good public ownership directed by lovers of architecture and scholars can do to preserve and enliven the essential architectural qualities of an historical monument. Lord Burlington's villa (the villa itself more than this relic of its garden) shows what silly futilities can result from callous ownership, public or private, in this instance public. It is to Burlington that we owe the preservation of the finest of Inigo Jones's drawings in the Burlington-Devonshire collection at the R.I.B.A. and at Chatsworth, and we know what he did in his time to preserve the remains of Jones's work; witness the Beaufort House gateway rebuilt in the gardens at Chiswick. Surely his contribution to English architecture is not so negligible that this work of his, his own house (despite the damage done to it by James Wyatt), should be allowed to decay and be ridiculed by the mockery of preservation afforded to its garden statuary by split chestnut.



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Farm Building at Higher Walton, Warrington

[Photo "Farmer and Stockbreeder"]

## DAIRY FARMS

BY IORWERTH M. WILLIAMS, A.R.I.B.A. (*Distinction in Thesis*)

*This article is a portion of a Thesis, submitted in the R.I.B.A. Final Examination, for which the author was awarded Distinction in Thesis. The full title is "Dairy Farms and Buildings Connected with the Dairying Industry." It is proposed to publish the second part dealing with "Dairy Buildings for Milk Treatment" in a future number of the JOURNAL. The Thesis is filed in the R.I.B.A. Reference Library*

### INTRODUCTION

*In the first portion of his thesis the author gives some general facts concerning milk, its food value, by-products, dangers of contamination, distribution and the organisation of the national milk-marketing scheme. He stresses the importance of skilled planning and modern equipment in dairy farms, and states that the Milk Marketing Board, in spite of many difficulties, is revolutionising the milk industry. This section of the thesis contains the following schedule of milk standards.*

#### EXISTING DESIGNATION OF MILK STANDARDS

1. CERTIFIED.  
Cows tuberculin tested. Milk to contain max. of 30,000 bacteria in c.c. and no coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c.
2. GRADE "A" (T.T.).  
As "certified," but 200,000 bact. in c.c. and no c.b. in 1/100 c.c.
3. GRADE "A."  
No tuberculin test required, but milk must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria in c.c. and no bacillus coliform in 1/100 c.c.
4. PASTEURISED.  
Milk treated by heat, being raised to a temperature of 145 deg.-150 deg. Fahr., held for half an hour and then cooled to 55 deg. Fahr. Milk after treatment not to contain more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

#### MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS ORDER, 18 APRIL 1936

These standards to come in force 1 June 1936.

1. TUBERCULIN TESTED.  
Cows to be tuberculin tested. Milk to contain not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., no coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c.
2. ACCREDITED.  
The herd must not suffer from any disease injurious to the milk. The milk not to contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and no coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c.
3. PASTEURISED.  
This designation is governed by the same stipulation in the old order given above.

#### NOTE.

In addition to the above bacteriological standards, farm buildings and dairies must be of a reasonable standard to gain inspectors' approval.

### DAIRY FARM BUILDINGS

In the past, most farmers undertook farming of a general nature; to-day farming is becoming specialised, and great numbers of farms are for dairying purposes only.

The planning of a dairy farm is quite different from that of a general farm. An efficient group of hygienic buildings is desirable for a general farm, but for a dairy

farm it is imperative. Farms at one time were situated at a great distance from the towns, and the farmer visited the neighbouring market town only when he desired to sell his stock or general produce; therefore he lived a lonely individual type of life.

To-day the dairy farmer especially is closely linked with the towns, and in order to sell his milk at a price to give reasonable livelihood he must be co-operative in his dealings. In order to keep his farm to a regulation standard and satisfy a public more educated in hygiene, his buildings must be up to modern standards, and he should see that there is the utmost efficiency in all the work he has to do and control. In efficient and pleasant buildings both farmer and farm hands will be happier and more meticulous in their work. Cows are known as appreciative and patient animals, and it has been proved that with comfortable housing and good treatment and food they give a better yield and quality of milk.

In this section of the thesis the dairy farm with the various buildings in its composition will be studied. Farming practice differs in various parts of the country and in relation to the ideas and customs of the farmer. Before building a new farm or carrying out alterations to an old one, the architect is advised to keep this in mind.

#### SITE

Ideally, a site for new dairy farm buildings should be near a good public highway, and situated convenient to a railway station and market town. The ground should be well drained and the site sheltered from the prevailing winds by some natural protection such as a hill or group of trees. There should be a water supply, good in quantity and quality, and easily accessible electric power. Hilly sites mean a greater cost in buildings and in farm labour. The extra energy expended by cows on such sites means a lower milk yield. Low-lying sites are difficult to drain, and, as they are also liable to heavy mists, should be avoided. The site of farm buildings and the number of animals bear no relationship to the acreage of the holding—the quality of soil and grassland and crops being the determining factor.

#### LAYOUT AND DISPOSITION OF BUILDINGS

Buildings should be grouped and built in such a way as to make possible the highest efficiency, the minimum of labour and the maximum of comfort to all who use them. They should also afford a sense of æsthetic satisfaction to all who look upon them. It is essential that a new farm should be so planned that extensions may be made with ease as the farm grows.

A group of dairy farm buildings should be near a good road, central to the pastures, and at the most convenient point for water and power. In such a group the main circulations to be considered are those for (a) animals, (b) food, (c) milk, (d) dung.

Related to these circulations are the following buildings:—

1. Shippens (also known as cowhouses or byres).
2. Store and preparation rooms for fodder.
3. Dairy for milk receiving and treatment.
4. Loose, sick, maternity and calf pens, bull pen and yard.
5. Outbuildings, such as stables, cart and implement sheds, tool, repairs and engine houses.
6. Manure pit and liquid tank.

#### CIRCULATION

Although in designing a farm one is governed by the site, and in the case of adaptation of an existing farm by the limitation of the existing building, the following ideals in circulation must be striven for.

Cows should have direct access to the shippon from the pastures. It is advisable to have some hard-paved, non-slip approach to enter the shippon, as during very bad weather the entrance becomes a quagmire and the cows enter the shippon in a dirty condition. The buildings for food for animals should have the following sections:—

1. Dutch barn for hay and straw.
2. Granary for grain, cake, chaff and roots (which must adjoin or be near the mixing room).
3. Mixing or food-preparation room (which should be adjacent and easily accessible to the animals in the shippon).

The dairy should be kept away from the shippon, but easy of access to it, and the route should be the cleanest possible and preferably covered. Ideally, the route should not cross those of animals, dung or food.

Dung should be disposed of by a direct and easy exit to a position away from the buildings, and where the prevailing wind will take away obnoxious smells. The route should not cross those of animals, fodder or milk. The farmhouse should be placed windward of the prevailing wind to avoid smells. It is proposed to deal with the disposition and details of the several buildings which compose the group.

#### SHIPPENS, BYRES OR COWHOUSES

The names given to the building for the actual housing of cows vary in various parts of this country, but the names given as the heading to this section are those generally used.

The shippon is the most important of the group. It should look and be an efficient factory. There should be ample and suitable lighting and ventilation. All construction should be designed to further absolute cleanliness. It must be a place of comfort to the animals, and the cowmen should have a place which gives them the minimum of work and helps them to give the maximum of efficiency and general pride in their work. Too long have farm workers been forced to accept abominable conditions for their work, and the community has generally looked upon their type of work as menial. In Denmark farming conditions are better in every way, and farm workers are a cultured class.

## TYPE

In designing a shippoon the following points must be considered :—

In parts of this country shippoons are often of double storey, the upper storey being for fodder storage. A two-storey building can be justified in countries and districts of extreme heat and cold, but to this type there are many objections. Hay stored in the upper storey is thrown down chutes to the mangers, thereby creating much dust. There is also risk of fire.

A single-storey shippoon is easier to keep clean, and better ventilation and lighting are possible. Unless the farmer or herdsman has special ideas to the contrary this type should be adopted.

It is not advisable to put more than fifty to sixty cows in one building. A congestion will result, there will be more labour and less easy exit in fire; it is far better to have a group of shippoons for a large herd.

A single-range shippoon should be used only up to a maximum of 16 cows. A larger herd should have one of double range, as the shippoons then become more economical to build and make a big saving in labour. Any farmer who has a herd of 16 cows and is likely to increase the number in the herd, which means extensions to the shippoon, should begin with a double-range shippoon. In the modernisation of existing buildings the single-range type may be the only practical one.

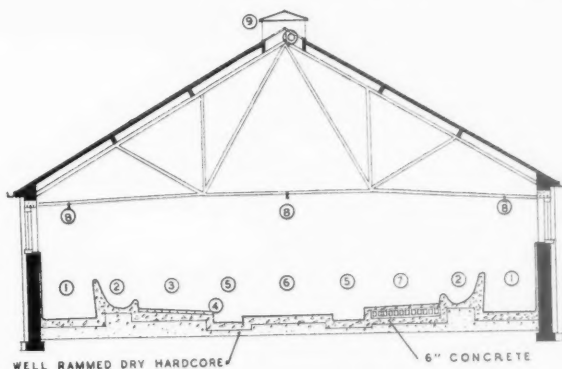
Farmers differ in their opinion as to whether standings should be arranged so that cows face each other or are "tail to tail." It cannot be doubted that the second arrangement is by far the more convenient, for the reason that 75 per cent. of the work in a shippoon is done behind a cow's back—bedding of straw, the grooming and milking of the cow, the clearing and cleansing from dung. All this can be done from two rows of cows along one traffic way. There is a simplification of drainage by this method, and cow-dung and urine do not splash the walls. The labour in feeding only is done along the duplicated feeding passages, and this does not involve relatively much labour.

The shippoon must be so designed as to give a good light, by artificial and natural means, on the tail end of the cow, because the greater part of the work is done there, and good lighting will help the cowman to see that the cow's rear and udder are clean. Light, especially sunlight, is also a good germicide. It is essential, however, that no glaring light shall come to the cow's eyes.

## ASPECT AND SITE

The shippoon must have as much sunlight as possible and be sheltered from cold winds and the south-west gales.

The greater part of the drainage comes from this building so its position should be such as to facilitate practical and economic falls to the septic tank and to the liquid manure tank. In a single-range shippoon the building should be planned so that the cow's udder



- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. FEEDING PASSAGE  | 6. 6' PASSAGE       |
| 2. 3' MANGER        | 7. 5' STANDING :    |
| 3. 5' STANDING : 2" | HOLLOW BRICKS,      |
| CORK BRICKS IN      | CONCRETE FINISH     |
| 4. L. IRON          | 8. CARRIER TRACK    |
| 5. 2' DUNG GUTTER   | 9. VENT TURRET      |
|                     | 10. OPENING LIGHTS. |

## CROSS SECTION THROUGH A SHIPPON

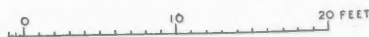


Fig. 1. Alternative finishes for standings are shown

faces north. In a double-range shippoon the building should run from north to south. The shippoon should be easy of access for cows, to the food-preparation room, to the dairy, and to the manure pit and liquid tank.

## INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS

In Fig. 1 are details showing the construction of sections necessary to each cow in the shippoon, i.e., (1) feeding passage, (2) manger, (3) standing, (4) gutter, (5) passage.

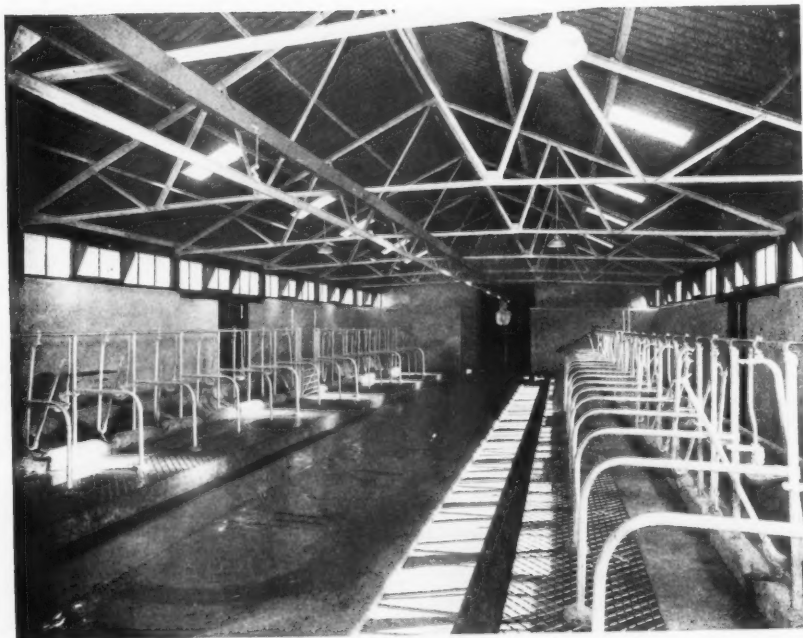
The aforesaid are the sections required in a single-range type. In a double-range type all would be duplicated except the passage, which would be of greater width. In the alteration of an existing cow-house it may be necessary to omit the feeding passage, and the workers would fill the manger from behind the animals.

## FEEDING PASSAGE

This should be 3 ft. 6 ins. in width, and is a desirable feature, it being possible to have a travelling feed container along this traffic-way. Some farmers express dislike for a feeding passage, as its use has an adverse effect on nervous cows.



*At Farnham. A single range type shippon. Water bowls and an automatic milker are included in the equipment*



*At Billesley Hall, Alcester. A double range type shippon having a central manure carrier*  
Photos "Farmer and Stockbreeder"



## MANGERS

The old type of manger was wasteful in fodder and insanitary because of dust caused by the cow pulling down its hay. On no account should this type be used in a modern shippoon.

The best kind of manger is the concrete curved type. In some parts of this country, and especially in America, a plain square concrete trough about 6 ins. deep is used, but this kind of section is undesirable as the animals tend to throw their food into the feeding passage and then strain themselves in trying to reach it. Some herdsmen prefer a series of glazed sinks, but this type is not hygienic as it is not so easy to clean.

Mangers should be constructed of hard, impervious materials, and designed in such a way as to make them easy to clean and wash down. They should be provided with some kind of division, preferably a metal one which can be lifted for cleaning, for in scientific farming it is necessary to give each cow her ration so that she does not steal from her neighbour. It is well to have a tap at the top end of the mangers and an outlet to a drain at the bottom end.

The concrete two-curve type advocated should have a minimum width of 2 ft. 6 ins. The back should be about 2 ft. 9 ins. high, and the front curb no more than 8 ins. high. It should be borne in mind that the cow lies with her head over the manger, so that the curb should be rounded off in section and scooped in elevation.

## STANDING

The standing, or that section on which the cow stands and lies, is most important. It should be comfortable for the animal and be easy to keep clean. Concrete is the most economical material to use, but it is a conductor, and animals lying on it are apt to get chilled. Much can be done to obviate this by having a foundation of good dry hardcore, hollow bricks or drainpipe which act as air cavities.

The farmer must see that on such a standing the cow has ample bedding. The finish of the concrete must be somewhat rough to prevent slipping; this must be observed in the specifying of all surfaces on which the animals walk. All edges with which the cows are likely to come in contact should be rounded, but a "bullnose" section should not be used as bad falls among the animals will result.

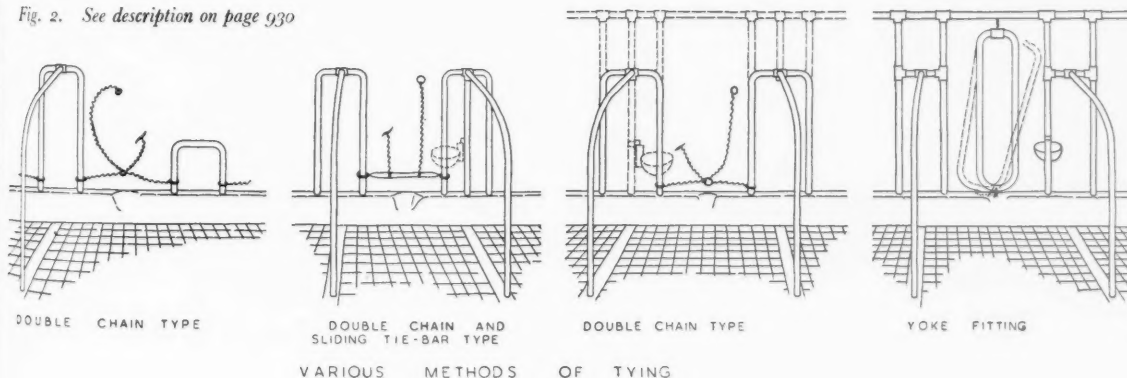
Cork-asphalt bricks have been found very satisfactory, if properly laid. Their disadvantage lies in increased cost over concrete construction. They are 2 ins. in thickness, and should be laid on wood blocks on a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bed of mastic after being dipped in mastic. As this is a more brittle material, it is necessary to protect the front edge with an angle iron, the top of which is kept down about  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the surface of the standing.

Standings vary in length according to the sizes of cows. A table giving lengths and widths of standings necessary for certain types of cows is shown on the next page. Here it may be stated that standings should be so designed that the animals dung into the dunging gutter and do not soil their beds. It can therefore be seen that the length of the standing and its height from the gutter affects this. Difficulty presents itself in a mixed herd so that the length of the standing should vary. This can either be done by tapering the standings (making a widening passage) from one end of the shippoon to the other, or by having the standings on the one side of a different length from those on the other side.

There should be a fall in the standing of from 1 in. to 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The step to the dunging gutter should be 9 ins. to 10 ins. This high step keeps the cow from stepping into the gutter and reduces the splash on the standing.

The old type of wood divisions made clean shippoons difficult. The tubular metal types are excellent, for they are hygienic, and not subject to decay. They are usually arranged one division to every two cows.

Fig. 2. See description on page 930





CATTLE STAND MEASUREMENTS FOR VARIOUS BREEDS  
OF COWS

Breed	Width of Stall	Length of Cattle Stand		
		Small	Medium	Large
Friesian ..	3' 6" to 4' 6"	4' 8"	5' 0"	5' 6"
Shorthorn ..	3' 6" " 4' 6"	4' 8"	5' 0"	5' 6"
Ayrshire ..	3' 6" " 3' 10"	4' 6"	5' 0"	5' 4"
Guernsey ..	3' 6" " 3' 10"	4' 6"	4' 10"	5' 2"
Jersey ..	3' 4" " 3' 6"	4' 4"	4' 6"	4' 8"
Devon ..	3' 6" " 4' 6"	4' 8"	5' 0"	5' 6"
Red Poll ..	3' 6" " 3' 10"	4' 8"	4' 10"	5' 2"
Kerry ..	3' 4" " 3' 6"	4' 4"	4' 6"	4' 8"
Dexter ..	3' 4" " 3' 6"	4' 0"	4' 4"	4' 8"
Young Stock	3' 0" " 3' 2"	3' 8"	4' 0"	4' 2"

Average milk yield per cow per annum=800 to 1,000 gallons (two milkings per day).

Average food consumption per 11-cwt. cow per day 30 lbs. total, of which 20 lbs. is hay, or the same equivalent in 3 lbs. silage, 2 lbs. brewers' grain, 2 lbs. beet pulp, 1 lb. straw, 3 lbs. roots, 4 lbs. beet tops,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cereals, 1 lb. bran.

Each cow displaces 16 tons of dung per annum.

Each cow drinks an average of 16 gals. in 24 hours.

A dairy farm for all purposes requires a supply per cow of 20-25 gallons of water every 24 hours.

To every cow 24 lbs. per day of straw is required.

A cow maintains a body temperature of 102 degs. F. The temperature of the barn should be kept at 55-60 degs. F.

Minimum air space per cow 600 cub. ft. Minimum floor space per cow 60 sq. ft.

Allow minimum of 4 sq. ft. of light per cow.

The automatic type of water bowl should be adopted, as much contagion is spread amongst cows by the old method of a common drinking trough. This type proves an investment to the farmer, as in numerous cases there has been a higher yield of milk after fitting this device. The water service to these bowls is brought along in pipes which are supported by and frame up with the tubular divisions.

Fig. 2 shows various forms of tyings, but the shaped tubular yoke is found to be the most satisfactory. It is quite comfortable for the animal, and does not let her back in or go forward enough to step into the dunging passage so as to soil her bed. Easy untying is essential in case of fire. A device for the release of all animals from one lever in the shippon was seen by the writer during his visit to Denmark. The Danish National Experimental Farm at Hillerød recently caught fire, and all the animals were released and saved because of this device.

If automatic milking be adopted, the vacuum or compressed air pipes will be fitted in conjunction with the standings and divisions.

#### DUNGING GUTTER

This should be wide enough to receive a cowpat, but not so wide as to cause cows to jump from the passage to the standings. A suitable measurement would be 1 ft. 9 ins. to 2 ft. The right difference in levels between gutter and passage should be 4 ins. to 5 ins. The gutter should be formed of concrete, with rough granolithic and carborundum finish. It is

desirable to have a fall in the gutter towards the gully of about 1 in. in 10 ft. Attention may be called to the fact that as the bottom of the gutter to the standing and passage levels must be constant, it is necessary for a similar fall in the standings and passage towards the gutter outlet.

#### PASSAGE

This passage should be a minimum of 6 ft. wide, rounded or laid to a fall so as to clear all surface water, manure and liquid manure into the manure gutter. The passage should be constructed of concrete with a rough granolithic and carborundum finish. All internal angles in the shippon should be coved.

In long shippons it will be possible to pitch the fall of the gutter towards the middle of the length. It is also better in such shippons to have cross passages about 3 ft. 6 ins. wide. A trap should be inserted as shown in Fig. 3, so as to divert cleansing water into the ordinary drainage system and liquid manure into the tank fixed for the purpose.

In the shippon there should be a wash bowl and sink fitted with hot and cold water supply, so that herdsmen may wash their hands, milking utensils and cloths. An abundant supply is necessary, and on the taps hose connections should be provided. Conveniences for workmen should be close at hand.

Some farmers and authorities advocate almost level floors in a shippon so that a wet surface is maintained to keep down dust; this must be condemned as leading to unhealthy conditions for the animals.

Walls may be constructed of brick, stone or timber, whichever can be afforded and will suit the district in which they are built. A hygienic interior wall surface is necessary, and brick or stone walls should have a finish of rendering. They should be 9 ins. or 11 ins. thick. In a long shippon intermediate piers will be necessary.

Roof Trusses may be constructed of either wood or steel, the steel truss being preferred because it does not

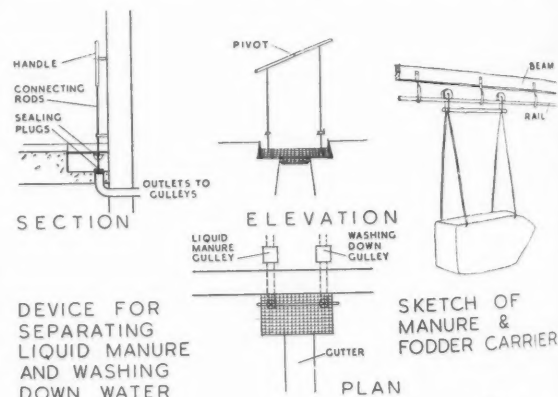
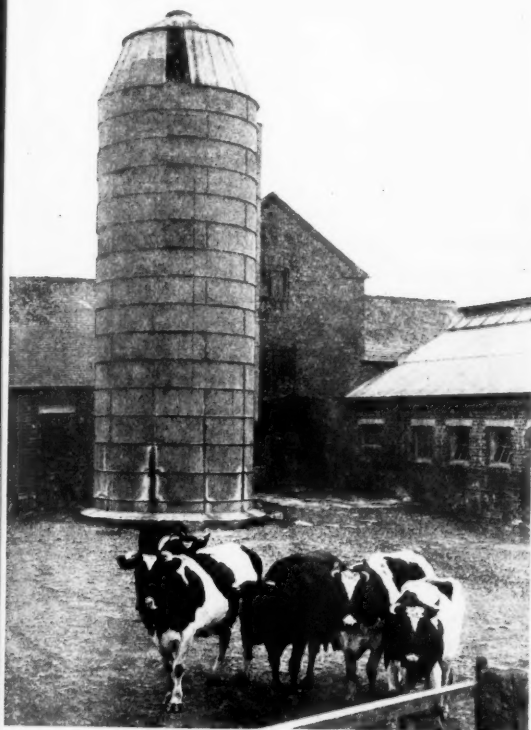


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

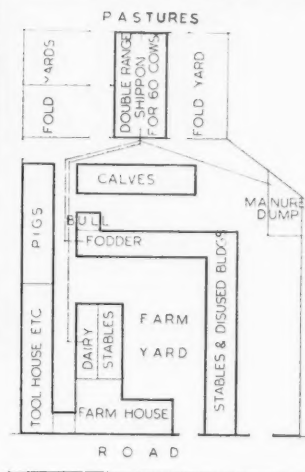


A steel silo at Minsterley, Shrewsbury

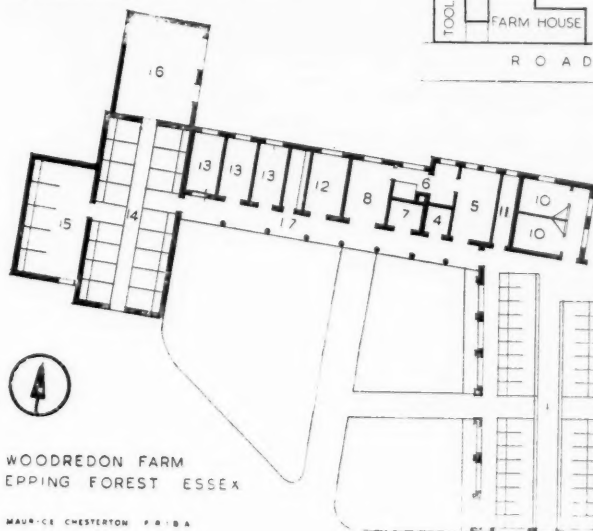
"Photo "Farmer and Stockbreeder""



The shippon shown in the plan below



Left—Diagrammatic plan of an English farm where a new shippon, in itself excellent, has been built without proper relationship to other buildings, and where there are already a number of disused buildings in a good state of repair. Note the distance, shown by dotted lines, for carrying milk, fodder and dung. The stables should be away from the dairy. A very bad layout



WOODREDON FARM  
EPPING FOREST ESSEX

MAURICE CHESTERTON F.R.I.B.A.

- 1 SHIPPON
- 2 COW'S ENTRANCE
- 3 FODDER ROOM
- 4 MILK TIPPING
- 5 DAIRY
- 6 WASH & STERILIZE
- 7 BOILER HOUSE
- 8 REFRIGERATOR
- 9 DUTCH BARN
- 10 BULL PENS
- 11 LAVATORY & WC
- 12 CALF PEN
- 13 MATERNITY PENS
- 14 YOUNG STOCK
- 15 HORSE STABLES
- 16 FODDER
- 17 COVERED WAY

A good example of general layout, contrasting with the plan above

harbour as much dust. Trusses should be at 10 ft. 6 in. centres, as this would be the width of three standings. Piers will occur at these centres. The roof coverings will depend on cost; tiles, asbestos or slates may be used.

A ridge roof light as shown in Fig. 1, running the whole length of the shippon, made to open with gearing, is excellent, as it gives good light and an outlet at the highest point for ventilation. Roof lights are excellent for lighting, but they should be avoided as they cause glare and create too much heat during sunny weather.

*Windows* in the side walls should be wide, of small depth, and fixed just under the eaves, so that the sill is kept high up to prevent direct light in the animals' eyes. The windows should be made to open and be of the hopper type fitted with side cheeks to prevent draughts.

*Doors* should be made of the sliding type, as they take up less room, and are not so likely to get damaged by the wind as the double opening type, which is sometimes advocated because it allows increased ventilation when the top half is left open. Sufficient ventilation can be supplied by other means. Factors governing door construction and widths are the position of overhead tracks for food, milk and manure carriers. The door to the cows' entrance should be sufficiently wide to admit a cow in calf, yet not wide enough to tempt two cows to enter the shippon at the same time. A convenient width is 4 ft.

The shippon should be constructed of materials which will help towards well-controlled heating and ventilation. A building which becomes very hot in summer and very cold in winter is bad. It should be remembered that a cow acts as a huge radiator, and so no artificial heat is necessary.

On most farms, when milking machines are installed, the machinery is fixed on a shelf arrangement in the shippon. It is better to fix this in a small room adjoining the shippon and entered from outside, and, better still, fixed in a central engine house.

#### FODDER MIXING AND STORAGE

In this department it is well to visualise all the processes, and planning should be directed by these considerations. These are:

1. Delivery of foodstuffs.
2. Preparation.
3. Distribution to animals.

The fodder storage should consist of a Dutch barn which will store hay and straw. This should be easily accessible to the fodder storage room, which should be designed to accommodate cake, grain, hay, chaff and roots, such as turnips, mangolds and swedes. It should be above the mixing room, having direct access to the shippon. A silo may be provided with an outlet to the mixing floor. This is used for the storage of silage (green fodder stored in an airtight container).

The Dutch barn should consist of a steel frame

erection roofed with a material to match the other roofs on the farm. It must have a clear height of 14 ft. to allow loaded hay waggons to pass under. A usual span would be 24 ft. to 30 ft., and stanchion centres of about 15 ft. The number of bays will depend on the amount of material stored in it. An automatic means of transport should be fixed between the barn and fodder store.

The fodder store should be easily accessible for the loading of foodstuffs. A gantry should be formed and fitted with grappling hooks and lifting gear for hay and sacks. Windows should be at a high level, or roof lighting may be substituted, as wall space is required for the storage of sacks and for grain bins. It may be desirable to separate the roots from grain and cake. Chutes should be provided between this room and the mixing floor. The floor to the mixing room should be of concrete with a smooth finish. Platforms should be erected on legs fitted with baffles as a protection against rats.

The mixing floor should have a concrete floor of smooth finish, water should be accessible, a weighing machine and a desk for recording of feed and milk yield should be fixed here. The fodder conveyor (Fig. 4) should also start from this room.

A variety of machines such as oat, chaff and mangold cutters, cake mill, etc., may be fitted, but some farmers prefer fixing this equipment in the store and some on the mixing floor. It may be necessary to connect these machines to the engine-house by means of pulleys and shafting.

#### DAIRY MILK RECEIVING AND TREATMENT

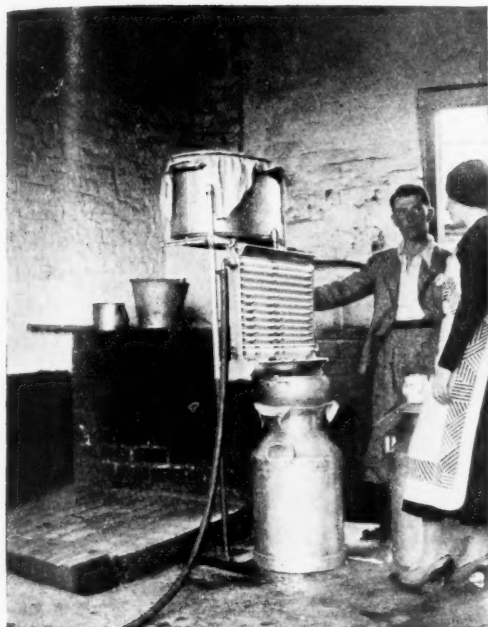
This department of the farm is most important. Its site and equipment will depend on the financial resources of the farmer. It is proposed to deal here with an ideal accommodation, and it is assumed the bottling of the milk will be done on the farm.

The various rooms required would be:

1. Milk receiving.
2. Milk cooling and bottling.
3. Cold store and despatch.
4. Office.
5. Sterilising room.
6. Empty bottle and crate room.

These might be laid out as indicated on the diagram in Fig. 5. Sizes of room will depend on the size of the farm and the amount of equipment.

On a modern farm milking will be done by machinery. Milk generally travels from the pulsators to the receptacle, which is carried to the milk receiving department, where the weight of the milk is recorded to each cow. It is then tipped into the receiving tank, which is at a high level. A platform at a convenient height with steps leading up to it for the milk tipping should be erected. The milk will travel by gravitation from the tank and through a sieve to the cooler, operated by water or brine. By water cooling the milk is reduced to a



*A simple milk cooler for a small farm*

temperature of 50 degs. F., but by brine cooling a much lower temperature is possible. Milk will pass direct from the cooler into churns or a bottle filling and capping machine. The filled bottles are then placed in the cold store, the size of which will be decided by the amount of milk stored. A small room will be necessary for the refrigerating plant, which should be near to the brine cooler and the store. The cold store should open on to the loading platform. Empty bottles, crates and churns will be loaded on this same platform and taken to the sterilising room for cleaning. The sterilising room should be fitted with sinks with hot and cold services. There should be three sinks. In the first, bottles have their first rinsing. The second contains a soda solution, and is fitted with a bottle brushing machine. The third sink is for final rinsing, and will have a nozzle bottle spray. Bottles are then stored and allowed to dry in the store, which leads off the sterilising room and is fitted with racks. Sometimes milk is put into cardboard containers.

A steam jet, fitted about 6 ins. from the floor, is necessary for the cleaning of churns. A sterilising container, into which live steam is blown, bringing it to a temperature of 210 degs. F., is necessary for the cleansing of dairy utensils and milking machines. Drainage racks should be provided for utensils and churns.

The boiler house should adjoin the sterilising room, and should be as near as possible to points of services in

other parts of the farm. It should have sufficient fuel storage, and the boiler should be of a capacity to cope with present services and possible extensions.

An office may be included to adjoin the milk recording and receiving room and the delivery platform, to house farm records and act as a small laboratory for milk tests.

The dairy block should be separate from all other buildings, but should be reasonably near to the shippon. The way from the shippon to the receiving room should be covered and should be free from odours which would come from the manure pit and tank.

Milk is affected by different metals. The following metals are reliable for utensils: (1) Nickel chromium steel, (2) stainless steel, (3) aluminium, (4) heavily tinned copper. Sinks must be of glazed ware or stainless steel, not wood.

To all rooms except the boiler house, floors should be of concrete, finished with an acid-resisting hardener, or tiles. Any floor or portion of floor subject to heavy wear, such as bumping from churns, should have perforated metal plates embedded in the concrete. All floors should be laid to falls to facilitate drainage and all angles should be coved so that the floors are easily cleaned.

Walls should, if possible, be tiled, or, failing that, rendered and distempered. Ceilings should be plastered and enamelled. Good lighting and ventilation are necessary, and windows should be constructed with these in view. Care will have to be taken with the aspect of this block, as hot sun is bad where milk treatment takes place. The boiler-house floor should be of concrete, the walls flush pointed and limewashed, the ceiling may be an open one. The only access to the boiler house must be from outside.

#### MATERNITY, CALF, SICK AND LOOSE PENS

An abundance of loose boxes or pens is very desirable for any of the above uses. They should be grouped



DIAGRAM PLAN OF A FARM DAIRY

*Fig. 5*



in a building separate from the shippon. The pens should be divided from each other by means of steel partitions. It is advisable to have the horse loose box included in the stables block.

The size of pen should be either 12 ft. by 14 ft. or 12 ft. by 16 ft., the steel uprights in the divisions should be adjustable to yoke a cow or calves of varying ages. The manger should be similar to that in the shippon. Calves are fed from buckets so that a "gadget" to hook on the bucket at a convenient position is necessary. Good ventilation and lighting are necessary; a cow in calf needs to live in ideal conditions, and the future milk yield of calves will depend on their environment in early life.

A dry bed is necessary for calves, as they are prone to scouring. A stout slatted floor with  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. spaces should be fixed with a dished and drained concrete floor beneath. All voidings will then pass through and keep the bedding dry. The slatted floor must be easily removable when the pen is not used for calves and for cleaning purposes. It is well to have a room in this block fitted with a bowl having hot and cold services, and a fireplace for the comfort of a herdsman who may have to sit up on a cold night when a cow is calving.

### BULL PEN AND YARD

In most farms the bull is quartered in the most unhygienic places. His pen is generally very dark, and rarely is there any open yard in which he can exercise himself. Little wonder that the bull has the repute of being a ferocious animal. Such an environment does not improve the beast's condition for stud or meat purposes.

The diagram in Fig. 6 of the bull pens and yards at the Lancashire County Council Agricultural College shows an ideal arrangement. The planning should be such that risks of goring are minimised. The sketch will be self-explanatory, but the following points may be noted.

The bull is secured at the manger which adjoins the feeding passage. The serving pen is so arranged that

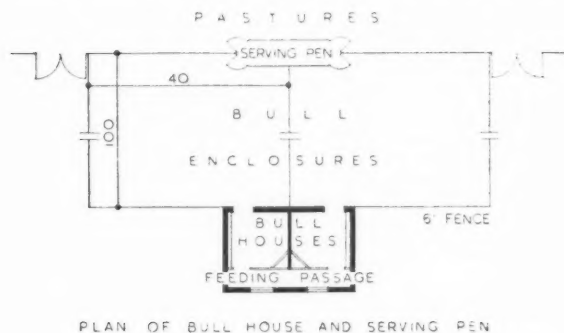


Fig. 6

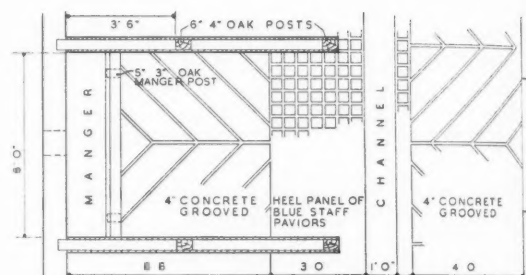
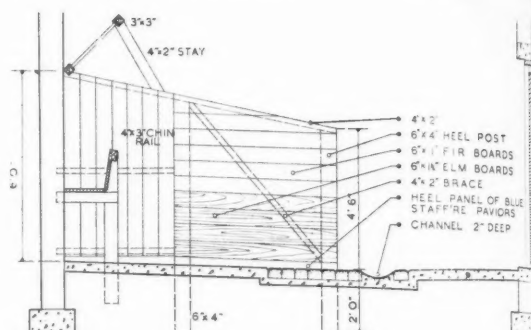


Fig. 7. Plan and section showing the construction and equipment of a stable

the cow and bull can be controlled when they are brought together or diverted, the cow having access from the fields and the bull from the yard to the serving pen.

The same standards of lighting and ventilation should prevail in the bull pen as in other buildings. The floor should be of concrete, and well drained, the walls flush pointed and limewashed. The bull yard should be a minimum of 30 by 20 yds. in size. Inside doors should be lined with sheet metal.

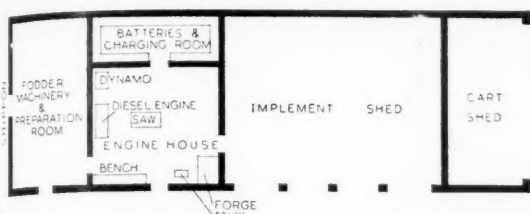
### OUTBUILDINGS

The above can be classified under the following headings: (1) Stables, (2) cart and implement sheds, (3) tools, repair and engine house. The last two named could conveniently form one block or adjoin one another.

Stables should be kept clear of buildings where cows and calves are housed because of the very strong odours. They should be so placed that the horses do not come in contact with the other animals, but are in close proximity to the cart shed.

It is not proposed to deal at great length with the





DIAGRAMMATIC LAYOUT OF FODDER ROOM ENGINE HOUSE ETC

Fig. 8

construction of stables, as Fig. 7 will give all details required, but the following points need to be borne in mind:—

Enough space must be allowed, for some horses are restive, and clear space is necessary so that a man can attend a horse or pass behind it with another animal and be clear of back kicking and have room to get away.

All construction should be heavy, as there is far harder usage than in a shippoon. There should be ample light and ventilation. A food store and a harness room are necessary. Stable doors should be 4 ft. wide and at least 7 ft. 6 ins. high, and all wood or brick arrises should be rounded.

Cart Sheds will vary in size according to the dimensions and the number of carts. The same applies to the implements shed. The cart shed may have an open front, but the implement shed should be closed in as the implements will be more liable to be affected by the weather—the aspect of these sheds should be north-east, as they will then be sheltered in the front from rains and wooden carts will not be subject to the direct heat of the sun.

Cart shed openings should not be less than 9 ft. wide and 8 ft. high, but not more, or rain will blow in. The depth required for a single waggon will be about 20 ft., but 30 ft. will take two. A guard rail on the walls should be fixed to prevent excessive bumping.

The implement shed should adjoin and communicate with the tools, repair and engine house. Its size will depend entirely on the size of the equipment, and this factor will also affect the size of door openings. A repair pit is desirable for the repair of tractors, milk delivery cars and lorries and private cars, all of which are likely to be garaged in this section. Good lighting and ventilation are desirable, and general construction will follow that on the rest of the farm.

The Engine, Tools and Repair House should be efficiently planned. A diagram of a suggested layout is shown in Fig. 8. The tools are housed in racks over the work bench, and this will be convenient to the implements shed. Space should be allowed for an anvil and fire, also for a circular saw. Repair and the making of new farm requisites in either wood or metal takes place here.

A small Diesel oil engine is invaluable on a farm. Its first cost is not great, and owing to its consumption of crude oil it is very cheap to run. It can be used for driving the food-preparation machinery. The floors generally will be of concrete with strong bases under the machinery and engines, the walls will be flush-pointed and limewashed, and the ceilings can be left open. Good lighting and ventilation are necessary.

### MANURE PIT AND LIQUID TANK

Drainage will be dealt with in another section, but it is to be remembered that no effluent should reach the pit and tank except solid and liquid manure. The solid manure is sometimes disposed of immediately by means of a manure cart.

The pit and tank should be at a lower level than the farm buildings to facilitate drainage. A suitable pit and tank construction is shown in Fig. 9. The size of tank and pit will be relative to the number of animals.

The manure pit will be covered to prevent the washing away and diluting of valuable fertilising salts in manure and to prevent the quick drying up of manure in fine weather. The covering should allow access for the overhead manure carrier. The bottom of the pit is

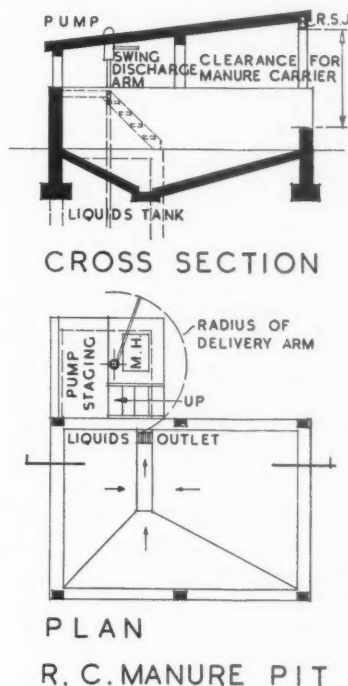


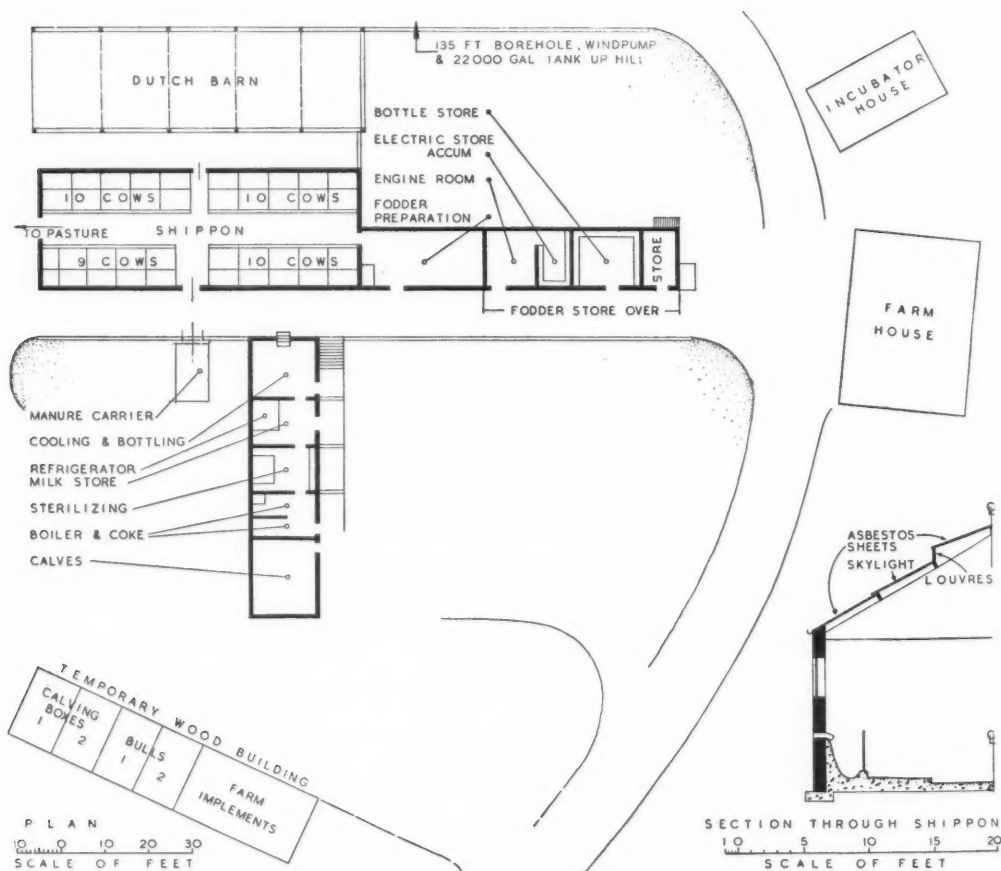
Fig. 9

dished so that a gully can take away excess liquid into the liquid manure tank.

The liquid manure tank should be so arranged that its full capacity level will be below the gully level in the manure pit. A pump staging and access manhole should be so arranged that the delivery arm from the pump can be swung to fill a liquid manure cart and spray liquid over the manure in the pit to keep it in condition.

The construction of the pit and tank will depend on funds available, but concrete construction is by far the best. In good farming practice the manure will be cleaned out and spread on the fields at least once a fortnight.

"Ty Draw" Farm. The fodder store and shippens are on the higher terrace



TY DRAW FARM BODFARI NORTH WALES

## WATER SUPPLY

The daily water supply required for all purposes on a dairy farm may be estimated at 25 gallons per cow. The water from whatever source should be reasonably soft and of good quality and quantity. No farm can be efficient unless there is a good supply and under sufficient pressure for cleaning purposes.

The various means of supply would be those available from the following sources: (1) Local, (2) springs and gravitation, (3) wells and pumps, (4) hydraulic ram to stream, (5) rainwater and storage tanks, (6) ponds.

The water supply from a local authority may be more expensive than the arrangement of a private supply. A 1-in. supply pipe would be sufficient for all farm purposes; if supply is from this source it is advisable to have a reserve supply tank at a high level.

In hilly country supplies from springs may be available. Such supply is stored in underground tanks at a level higher than the farm. This kind of supply may, however, fail in dry weather.

The old type of farmyard pump and well is bad. It is generally at a shallow depth where farmyard filth has percolated and contaminated the supply.

An excellent means of supply is that from an artesian well, if a sufficient supply of water can be found at an economical depth. The diameter of the borehole would be about 4 ins., and the supply could be raised by means of a Diesel engine or a wind or water mill. The borehole should be at least 150 yds. away from and preferably on a higher reach than the farm, and the water should discharge into a covered underground concrete tank at a suitable level to give water under pressure to the farm. It may be necessary for the water to be pumped into a water tower. The advice of an expert geologist should be sought in this matter.

If there is a stream near to the farm with a good supply of water uncontaminated at the higher reaches, a ram may be formed across the stream with an overflow outlet. The water can be led through a filter tank (sand and coke) to a storage tank for general supply purposes.

Rainwater has the advantage of being soft, which makes it most suitable for cleaning purposes, and it may, therefore, be a valuable source of supply to some farms. It is not as clean as that from other sources, and is unreliable. If this supply be inevitable, the roofs of the buildings should be of impervious coverings, and the water taken from gutter into downpipes and then into separate drainage pipes to a filter before entering a storage tank which should be dark and, preferably, underground. Water from this tank could be pumped into a higher one for pressure purposes. The capacity of the storage tank should not exceed the half of the possible yearly catchment, which is found by multiplying the floor area of the buildings by the rainfall of the district per square unit.

Ponds away from the farm at higher levels may be

tapped and brought into a storage tank if they are not contaminated in any way. The old idea of having a pond in a farmyard is a most unhygienic one, and causes a spread of disease among animals who drink therefrom.

## DRAINAGE, ETC.

The general drainage of a farm is affected to an extent by bye-laws. The farm is also inspected when a milk selling licence is applied for, when the drainage is expected to be up to a required standard.

There will be three lines of drainage if the rainwater is conserved: (1) Liquid manure, (2) sewage and surface water, (3) rainwater.

The liquid manure drain will have as its outfall the liquid manure tank. The sewage and surface water will go into a septic tank or into a public sewer if one is close at hand. The rainwater will either go into the general sewer drain or be taken to a storage tank as before described. No gullies should be fixed inside any buildings, all drainage should discharge into channel gullies fixed outside the building.

In the shippin there will be drainage of liquid manure and also washing-down water; the two cannot go into the same drainage systems so a device such as that shown in Fig. 3 is used to divert the drainage into their respective drains at the appropriate times.

## ROADS

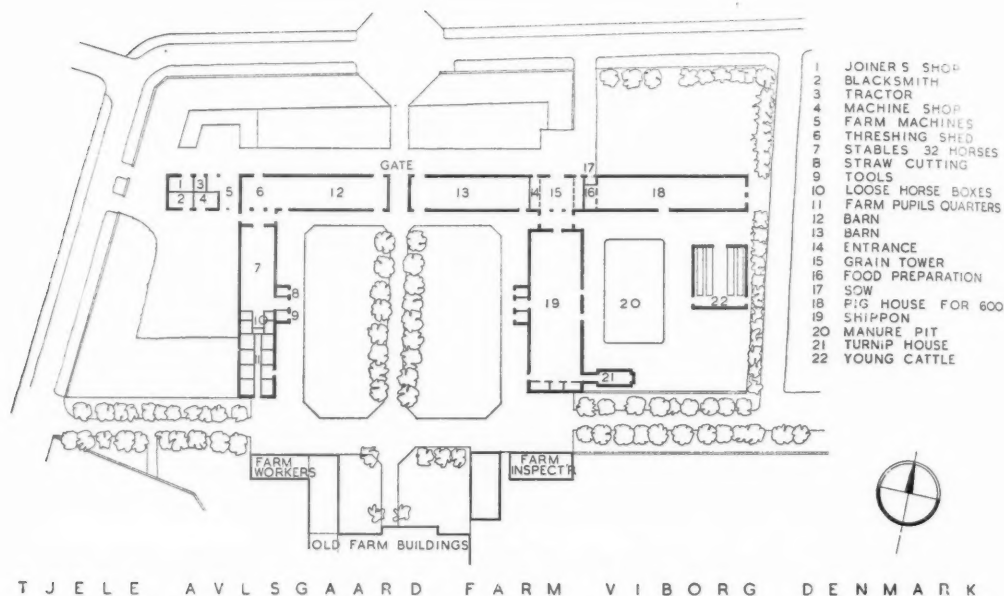
All surfaces in and around a farm which are subject to heavy usage should be paved. A farm which has muddy traffic routes hinders cleanliness. Roads should be formed of concrete, 6 ins. thick, with a rough finish on well-rammed hardcore. If this cannot be afforded, well-rammed ballast with a cinder filling and topping may be used. Roads should be a minimum of 9 ft. wide. If all farm carts, barrows, etc., were fitted with pneumatic rubber tyres there would be less road upkeep, increase of speed and decrease of noise.

## GATES AND FENCING

Gates to yards should be 10 ft. wide, hung to open out, and fall and fasten right back. It is dangerous to have any kind of sharp fencing, such as chestnut palings, as animals may injure themselves. All posts should be square, and no animal ought to be able to put its head through a fencing or gate so as to injure itself.

## ELECTRICITY

Electricity is a necessity on a modern farm, and its uses are manifold. It can be used for lighting and for power. No shippin can be kept up to a clean standard if it is not well illuminated during the winter months. Electricity can also be used for working the milking machines. This form of lighting can give a great amount of comfort in the homestead as well as in the different parts of the farm. Electric power can drive the refrigerator and other machinery in the dairy, the



food-preparation machinery, the saw mill and lathe, and the pumping of water, etc.

The supply may be generated privately by a Diesel oil engine or a wind or water mill, and stored in batteries; it may also be taken from a public supply on the grid scheme. This latter source will depend on the proximity of the farm to the power lines.

All electric equipment, such as reflectors, bulbs, conduit pipes, cables and machinery, should be strong to stand farm usage, and be immune from the effects of condensation, ammonia fumes and lactic acid. The advice of a competent electrical engineer should be sought in this matter, and only firms of repute allowed to carry out the work. Conduit pipes should be sunk in all new work to further cleanliness, but in existing buildings it may be necessary on account of expense to have pipes on the surface.

#### FARMHOUSES AND RURAL WORKERS' COTTAGES

It is not proposed to deal at length with these in this thesis, except to say that the mentality and outlook of the farmer and his farm hands will depend to a large extent on their living quarters. The farmhouse will consist of the same rooms as any ordinary house, varying according to the desires and financial position of the farmer.

Sometimes the dairy is housed in the farmhouse on

account of its extra coolness, but on the whole this is not advisable, as it is not so clean, and often interferes with farmhouse routine. The office is sometimes placed on the house premises.

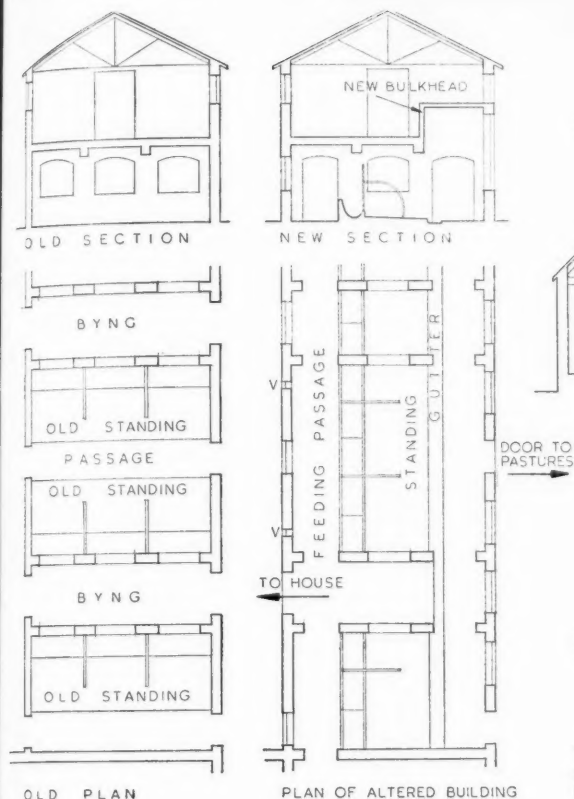
Rural workers' cottages are generally dilapidated, and are bad in planning and accommodation. These people who form part of our community should be better served. Various Acts of Parliament are helping to better the type of housing. New houses which have been erected in this country are generally of the non-parlour type.

The farmhouse and workers' cottages may be so grouped as to give a pleasant layout in relation to the farm buildings. They should be sheltered by some natural protection like trees, and should not be to the leeward of farm odours.

#### ADAPTATION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

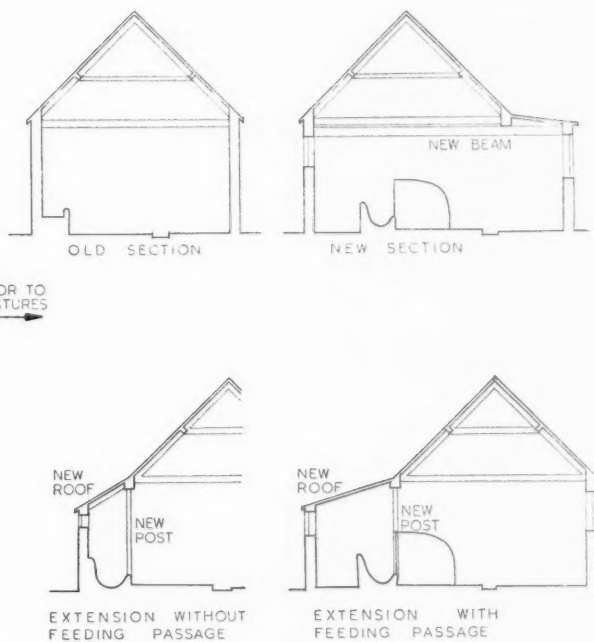
It is imperative that this should not be carried out in a haphazard manner and left to the ingenuity of a local builder. It is essentially the work for a first-class architect, and the fees expended will be amply justified by the acquisition of a group of more efficient buildings through honest and bona-fide tenders giving value for money.

In the adaptation of an old farm all the buildings should be surveyed and a scheme evolved with the alterations and additions to follow as near as possible



SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF A LOW DARK SHIPPON UNDER A LOFT

Fig. 10. Suggestions by the Ministry of Agriculture for the conversion of old cow houses to modern shippons



ECONOMICAL WIDENING OF NARROW BUILDINGS

the circulation and construction of buildings advocated in this thesis.

In Fig. 10 are shown suggestions made by the Ministry of Agriculture for the adaptation of shippons.

### MATERIALS AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

The farmer may be persuaded to see that the appearance of his farm has commercial value, especially if it be adjoining a main road or near a town. A group of farm buildings efficient and attractive, of pleasant texture and colour, aided by the delight of good grouping, all on an excellent green base of grass, has advertising value. All possible effort should be expended towards the preservation of beauty, as our countryside is a priceless heritage. The outward signs of the activity of human beings should add charm to a landscape.

Respect should be paid to local building tradition. The materials and form of the buildings should mellow

and fit into the surroundings. It is realised, of course, that financial considerations affect ideals.

Stone, brick and timber may be used as walls. If common bricks are used they could be distempered some bright colour. The roofs can be of slate, tiles, concrete, or of some patent roofing. Thatching may look excellent as roofing, but cannot be considered very hygienic. With advancement in timber research farms constructed entirely of timber (except for floors) may be cheaper, quite efficient and aesthetically satisfying.

### CONCLUSION

The writer desires in conclusion to again stress the need for architects to research into this vital subject, and for architectural journals to publish information illustrating new farms of general technical interest. When agriculture is reorganised on a sounder and more scientific basis it is a vocation which will draw more men and women to a work of pleasure and interest.



# ARCHITECTS' SALARIES

## Report on Scale of Salaries appropriate to Architects and Architectural Assistants employed on a Salaried Basis

The following is a summary of a report by the R.I.B.A. Salaried Members' Committee. The scale was prepared after long investigation of data obtained from numerous sources, and was recommended for approval by the Practice Standing Committee and approved by the Council on 21 June 1937

### 1. NEED FOR SCALE OF SALARIES OF ARCHITECTS

The architect engaged in private practice is remunerated on a scale of fees laid down by the R.I.B.A. That scale is intended to ensure reasonable payment for services rendered of the quality which a client has the right to expect from a qualified architect. It is very desirable in the interests both of practising architects and of those employed on a salaried basis that there should be reasonable equilibrium of remuneration between the two classes. If this does not exist public bodies may employ salaried architects of low calibre with the result that the general standard of architecture suffers, and the practising architect has thus to meet unfair competition from salaried members.

It is also very desirable that the architect employed on a salaried basis should have some approved standard in order that he and the employer can judge of the adequacy of the remuneration.

### 2. CLASSIFICATION [OF ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS

Architects remunerated from a private practice are divided into main classes.

- (a) The partners in the firm,
- (b) The architectural assistants or drawing office staff.

Architects remunerated from sources other than private practice are similarly divided, e.g. :

- (a) The architects and assistant architects who function broadly in the same way as the senior and junior partners of a private firm of architects.
- (b) The architectural assistants or drawing office staff.

Throughout this report the terms architect (including assistant architect) and architectural assistant denote architects who perform these functions.

The principle of two main classes affects the question of salary scales as follows :—

#### ARCHITECTS

The salary paid to architects employed by a body or undertaking which decides to carry out its work by a salaried staff should be such as will retain architects who will give broadly the same quality of service as

would be given by the average private practitioner. If too low a salary is paid the calibre of the architects will tend to be low and the undertaking may get buildings which are uneconomical and unsatisfactory in design.

#### ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS

The remuneration of architectural assistants employed in the offices of private practitioners is at present largely governed by the laws of supply and demand, the private practitioner paying such a salary as he can afford out of his commissions and such as will secure him architectural assistants capable of giving service of the quality he requires to interpret his designs. The salaries of architectural assistants employed in private offices are therefore subject to very considerable fluctuation between periods of prosperity and depression.

The architectural assistants employed in offices other than those of private practitioners are broadly of the same class and frequently transfer from one type of office to the other.

The volume of work both in the offices of private practitioners and in those staffed on a salaried basis fluctuates considerably between times of prosperity and depression. It is, therefore, usually necessary for both types of offices to supplement the number of architectural assistants required in times of depression by extra staff when more prosperous times arrive.

It is probably impossible to suggest salary scales for this supplementary staff, as in times of depression economic laws will automatically depress the salaries of such architectural assistants below the normal, while in times of prosperity the same laws will raise them.

#### BASIS OF SALARY SCALES SUGGESTED

It is difficult to devise a basis for a scale of salaries as circumstances vary widely, but it is felt that as normally the main basis adopted in settling the fee of an architect in private practice is the cost of the building work, so in the case of salaried architects the main consideration should be the average value of work for which their departments are responsible.

As fees are modified by the nature of the work, e.g., housing work, so should salaries be, and as private architects receive extra fees for special duties and

advisory work, so should regard be had to such factors in settling the salary of an architect employed on a salaried basis.

The salary scales suggested are regarded as reasonable standards of remuneration in normal times in London.

The scales suggested for architectural assistants are those appropriate to London and are subject to adjustment in districts where the cost of living and standard of salaries in other professions, commerce and industry generally are different from London.

This scale was approved by the Council on 21 June 1937. The previous Scale (1930) has been withdrawn.

Copies of the Scale are available to members on application.

#### SCALE OF ANNUAL SALARIES FOR ARCHITECTS

##### Architects—

(a) Chief Architects .. ..	£1,000 to £2,500
(b) Deputy Architects .. ..	£750 to £1,800
(c) Assistant Architects .. ..	£500 to £1,250

##### Architectural Assistants—

(d) Principal or Managing Architectural Assistants .. ..	£450 to £600
(e) Senior Architectural Assistants .. ..	£325 to £450
(f) Architectural Assistants .. ..	£210 to £325
(g) Junior Architectural Assistants—according to experience, training and ability ..	£120 to £210

#### NOTES.

1.—“Architects” ((a), (b) and (c)) are those who function in an executive capacity, in the same way as partners in a private firm.

2.—In all cases the salaries are gross—inclusive of amounts deducted for pensions, superannuation, etc.

3.—The salaries suggested for Chief Architects are based on an average volume of executed work from £75,000 to £1,000,000 per annum over a short period of years, bearing in mind the type of work and the responsibilities involved, Deputy and Assistant Architects being paid on a *pro rata* basis. In exceptional cases and when the volume of the work is greater, the amount of the salary should exceed the figures given.

4.—The scale as regards (d), (e), (f) and (g) is applicable to the staffs of Public and Municipal Offices and of Commercial Undertakings, and to Private Practice.

5.—It is considered that students who pass or are exempted from the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. might reasonably be placed within scale (f), and that those who pass or are exempted from the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. might reasonably be placed within scale (g), the figure of £120 in scale (g) being considered reasonable for a student of about 19 years of age with the equivalent qualifications.

6.—The scale as regards Architectural Assistants is based on normal London conditions and normal working hours, and may vary slightly with the locality.

7.—The scale should apply irrespective of sex, provided the duties, responsibilities, and services rendered are identical.

8. It is expected that in most cases increments will be given.

## THE FUNCTION OF BILLS OF QUANTITIES IN BUILDING CONTRACTS

The function of Bills of Quantities in building contracts and the question whether conditions inserted in Bills of Quantities as preliminary items formed part of the contract between employer and builder and prevailed over conditions in the conditions of contract were considered in an interesting case before His Honour Judge Rowlands at Great Yarmouth County Court on 30 April last. The case came before the learned Judge by way of an application under Section 252 of the Companies Act 1929, under the jurisdiction of the County Court in winding up matters. The applicants, J. Balls & Sons, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), sought a declaration that the respondents, the Corporation of Bury St. Edmunds, were not entitled to deduct from moneys due to the applicants under a contract dated 19 November 1934, any sums which the respondents had paid or might desire to pay direct to nominated sub-contractors, suppliers of prime cost items, or other sub-contractors or suppliers of goods.

The applicants were represented by Mr. R. L. Mason, of Messrs. Leighton & Savory, and Mr. R. D. Stewart-Brown instructed by the Town Clerk, appeared for the respondents.

The relevant facts were that J. Balls & Sons had entered into a contract with the Corporation for the erection of senior elementary schools at Bury St. Edmunds in November, 1934. During the course of the contract J. Balls & Sons had formed themselves into a limited company, which had carried on with the work with the knowledge and consent of the Corporation. The company had almost completed the work by 24 February 1936, on which date a resolution for voluntary liquidation was passed, and a liquidator, Mr. B. Walker, appointed.

Prior to that date substantial sums had been paid to the company on certificates of the architect, and the company had paid over to sub-contractors all the sums included on their account in such certificates. It appeared that a further certificate including amounts for sub-contractor's work was issued immediately prior to the liquidation, but this certificate had never been paid by the Corporation, and the learned Judge declined to decide without further information before him whether this certificate was a good certificate under the contract and could be relied upon by the respondents.

When the company went into liquidation there were

sums due to sub-contractors amounting to £1,671, and the Corporation passed a resolution that they desired to pay direct to sub-contractors all sums that it was possible for them to pay direct under the terms of the contract.

*The contract consisted of the 1931 R.I.B.A. Conditions of Contract, together with a document entitled "Specification and Bills of Quantities," which was referred to at the hearing as "the Bills of Quantities."*

These Bills of Quantities contained the following provisions :—

*"Generally"*

"The Conditions of Contract will be in the R.I.B.A. 1931 Form. The following is a schedule of reference to these conditions (variations therefrom being noted)."

There then followed a paraphrase of the R.I.B.A. Conditions of Contract, but added to the paragraph dealing with Condition 24 were the words :—

"The architects reserve the power to require that the receipts for payment to sub-contractors and for goods for which P.C. sums are provided shall be submitted to them before such payments are included in certificates to the contractor.

"The employers may under all circumstances pay direct any such sums or balances and deduct the amount of such payments from any moneys due to the contractor."

No alteration, however, had been made in the signed conditions of contract, which contained among others the following clauses with reference to payment direct to sub-contractors :—

"Clause 15 (b). Before any such certificate is issued to the contractor he shall if requested by the architect furnish to him reasonable proof that all nominated sub-contractor's accounts included in previous certificates have been duly discharged, in default whereof the employer may pay the same upon a certificate of the architect and deduct the amount thereof from any sums due to the contractor."

"Clause 24 (b). The provisional sums mentioned in the Bills of Quantities for materials to be supplied or for work to be performed by nominated sub-contractors or for other work or fittings to the works shall be paid and expended at such times and in such amounts in favour of such persons as the architect shall direct, and sums so expended shall be payable by the contractor without discount or deduction except the appropriate cash discount as hereinbefore mentioned or (without prejudice to any rights of the contractor under the contract referred to in Clause 15 hereof) by the employer to the said sub-contractors or suppliers."

In these circumstances it was argued on behalf of the applicants that the respondents could not pay sub-contractors under the clauses in the Bills of Quantities above set out as they were not contractual. The Bills of Quantities fulfilled a fourfold purpose :—

- (a) Directions as to how to tender.
- (b) A description of the quantity and quality of the works.

(c) A notice to the tenderer of the conditions under which he would be required to carry out the works.

(d) A notice to the tenderer of the requirements of the architect in exercising his authority under the Conditions of Contract.

The formal agreement required the contractor, upon and subject to the conditions annexed thereto, to execute and complete works shown upon the drawings and described or referred to in the Bills of Quantities Specification and Conditions. The conditions were the conditions of the R.I.B.A. contract, and the Bills of Quantities were only incorporated in the contract in so far as they described the quantity or quality of the work.

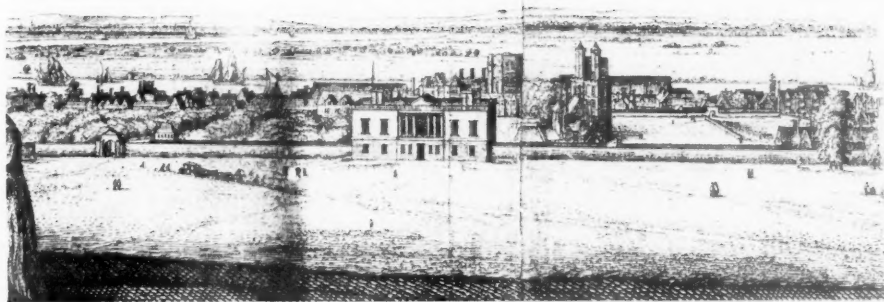
It was argued on behalf of the respondents that the whole Bills of Quantities had been signed by the parties and formed part of the contract, and that the powers given in the Bills of Quantities were extensions of the powers in the Conditions of Contract, but that, if there was any inconsistency, the Bills of Quantities as the document specially prepared for the particular work, must be taken to represent the intention of the parties, and must prevail over the printed conditions.

If the conditions in the Bills of Quantities did not form part of the contract, then the respondents relied on the Conditions of Contract.

*His Honour, giving judgment, stated that in his view the Bills of Quantities were published primarily to enable contractors to ascertain the nature of the work they were called upon to do, and it was necessary to refer to the contract as actually entered into to see to what extent the Bills of Quantities were incorporated. The contract might have provided that the Bills of Quantities were to be incorporated for all purposes, and then it might well be that if there was any inconsistency the Bills of Quantities would prevail, but the contract did not so provide. The Bills of Quantities were referred to only for the purpose of indicating the quantity and quality of the work, and the learned judge referred to Clause 11 of the contract, which begins : "The quality and quantity of the work included in the contract sum shall be deemed to be that which is set out in the Bills of Quantities." The respondents, therefore, could not rely on the conditions inserted as preliminary items in the Bills of Quantities.*

As regards the Conditions of Contract if and when the circumstances contemplated by Clause 15 (b) arose, and he (the learned judge) could not give directions to the architects, the respondents might pay nominated sub-contractors direct. No firm or person could be considered a nominated sub-contractor unless they had executed work on the site or supplied and fixed goods or had done some work specially designed by the architect for which a prime cost or provisional sum was included in the Bills of Quantities. Clause 24, in his opinion, could not be applied to the circumstances of this particular case.

*Reprinted by permission of the "National Builder".*



*The Queen's House, from an engraving by Wenceslaus Hollar*

## The Queen's House, Greenwich\*

By W. GRANT KEITH

With the publication of this monograph on the Queen's House at Greenwich, the building which was the turning-point in the development of domestic architecture of the later renaissance period in England at last receives adequate historical treatment, and we can realise as never before the full importance and interest of the work. At last we can gain a true idea of the building as it was conceived by Inigo Jones while the impressions of his renewed Italian studies were still fresh in his mind. It was his first opportunity to build a villa on the Palladian model and it should not be forgotten that this work antedates the Banqueting House, Whitehall, by about two years and, if smaller in scale, is equal in historic importance to the better-known building.

Incredible as it may seem, now for the first time are we able to see the original plan of Inigo Jones and are not, as heretofore, misled into accepting as his work the structure extensively altered by John Webb for Charles II and further mutilated in the following century when the whole character of the composition

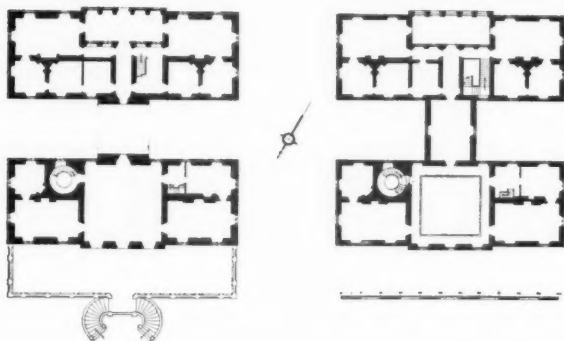
was changed by the enlarging of the ground-floor windows.

With this revealing of the original plan it need hardly be said that all previous descriptions and criticisms of Inigo Jones's masterly design become valueless, for these, being based on the plan first published in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, showing the house as altered by Webb, are of course quite beside the mark. Strangely enough the Queen's House never seems to have been given its rightful place by the historians of English domestic architecture. In one of the accepted treatises on the subject it is entirely overlooked, and in yet another of recent date the only point of criticism centres on the additions for which Webb was responsible when, no doubt under Royal pressure, he closed in the open ends of the H plan by throwing two further bridges over the roadway to carry more rooms on the first floor. The one illustration of the house in Belcher and Macartney's history shows the park front with its ruined loggia, denuded of its essential balustrading early in the nineteenth century, but there is no comment in the text on the lack of this feature.

While mentioning the balustrading it is of interest to recall that in designing it Inigo Jones departed from Palladio's practice of keeping the rail level low in balustrades between columns and followed a particular

\* *The Queen's House, Greenwich*, being the fourteenth monograph of the London Survey Committee, by George H. Chettle. 124 pp. Front and 87 plates with 8 illustrations in the text. London: The London Survey Committee and the Trustees of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. 1937. 21s.





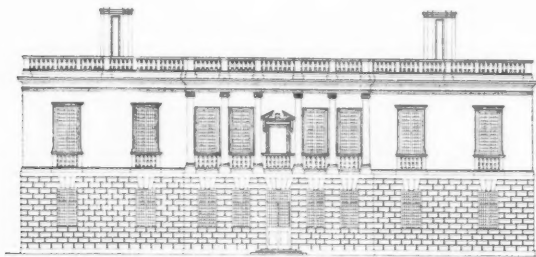
*Ground and First Floor Plans in 1635*

example he had studied in one of Scamozzi's villas which he visited. This we learn from a note in his "Palladio," dated from Hampton Court, November 1, 1636, when in discussing the question of heights of pedestals, he observes that where the top of these "... bee no higher than the flouer of the portico and then the rail of the parrapett or leaning must bee lett in to the boddy of the collome as I did at greewich in ye portico tourdes the parke and as I have seene at ponte della Cagnia near padoo<sup>1</sup> in a Villa of clari<sup>mo</sup> Molin."

The balustrading has now been carefully restored and it is due to the discovery of a measured drawing (c. 1710) of the south front by James of Greenwich in the library of Worcester College, Oxford (Fig. 6 of the monograph) that a correct restoration could be made, for we have no drawings by Inigo Jones of the exterior of the house.

It seems poetic justice that it has fallen to H.M. Office of Works to restore the Queen's House. But admirable as is this restoration it is necessarily only partial and the house we see to-day is still far removed from the irrecoverable original. Some impression of Inigo Jones's

<sup>1</sup> Padua.



*The South Front as in 1635*

design may be got from the drawing of the park front by Wenceslaus Hollar, that most accurate of draughtsmen, reproduced in the present volume. A comparison between this drawing and a photograph of the existing front makes very evident the radical alteration in the character of the design caused by the lowering of the level of the ground-floor windows in 1708. The excellent restored plan and elevations drawn by the staff of H.M. Office of Works also help us to see the house as it was.

The building history of the Queen's House is rather difficult to elucidate for the accounts are incomplete. Begun for Anne of Denmark in 1617 there is an itemised account for the first eighteen months of its building, but no similar accounts survive covering the resumption and completion of the work for Queen Henrietta Maria. Although the structure was finished in 1635 the internal finishing and decoration went on for several years afterwards.

Mr. Chettle has made excellent use of contemporary paintings showing the house at different periods, and in one depicting Charles I and Henrietta Maria with one of their children (presumably the infant Charles) walking in the park with a group of courtiers it can be seen that the walls of the house had still not risen above the first-floor level. The picture probably dates from about 1632. Provision appears in the accounts for temporarily roofing over the unfinished structure with thatch to protect it from the weather.

One important question would seem to be settled by the building account covering the first period, for among other items Inigo Jones claims for his "chardges and paines" in making two different models of the proposed "neue building at Grenewich." The first cost £10 and the second, which cost £16, is described as being "in the forme the same was to be builded and finished by the late Quenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> comaundement." This, I think, throws light on the problem of Inigo Jones's sketch plan and elevation for a villa with four corner pavilions (Fig. 3 in the monograph), which in all likelihood represents his first idea for the Queen's House. Two plans of this scheme drawn to a larger scale showing the internal planning of the pavilions are also reproduced (Plate 20), but are mistakenly attributed to the later period when Webb, in order to provide the increased accommodation required by Charles II, revived the idea of the pavilions proposed in his master's first design and prepared to add them to the existing house. Besides the fact that the arrangement of the staircases in these two plans agrees with Inigo Jones's first sketch there is further proof of his authorship in the pencilled note on one of them in his own hand indicating the position of the "stair at ye lower end of ye terras." It must be said, however, that if the villa with pavilions is indeed Inigo Jones's first design a different site seems to have been intended for it as the main block in this scheme, instead of being H planned to span a road,



appears to be solidly four-square with a low-pitched roof, above which rises a high central lantern crowned by a cupola.

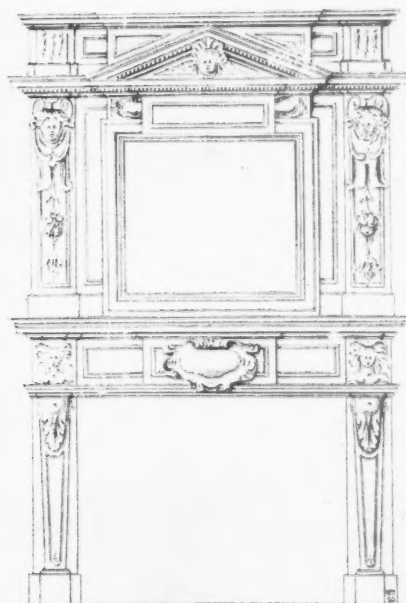
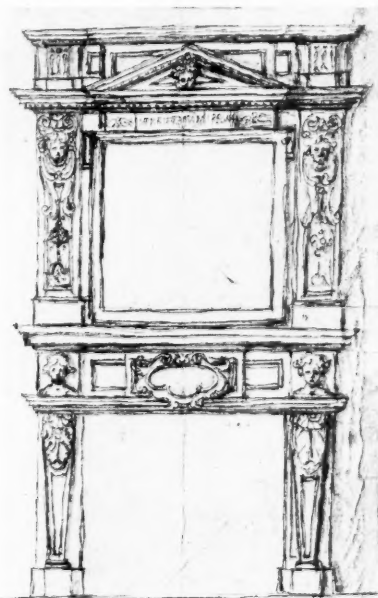
Mr. Chettle shows by extracts from the accounts for the Charles II period that Webb's plan for adding pavilions to the house went so far as building foundations for them (1663-1667), but mercifully the scheme was ultimately abandoned and the work already built was grubbed up in 1669. Webb's plan for this further laming of his master's work is reproduced in Plate 21. On the verso of a slip hinged to this drawing are inked notes in his hand.

While in general there can be nothing but praise for the manner in which Mr. Chettle has assembled and made use of his documentary material it is to be regretted that in an endeavour to illustrate the development of Inigo Jones's ideas in working out his design for the house he has accepted a sheet of thumbnail studies of house plans by John Webb (in the Burlington-Devonshire collection) as the work of his master. This is the sheet reproduced in Fig. 2 of the volume. Not only is the style of drawing precisely similar to the companion sheets by Webb in the Worcester College collection (Drawings Nos. 62-64) but in the present instance several of the plans have marginal annotations in Webb's own hand, unquestionably jotted down as he finished his sketches. The very varied plan types

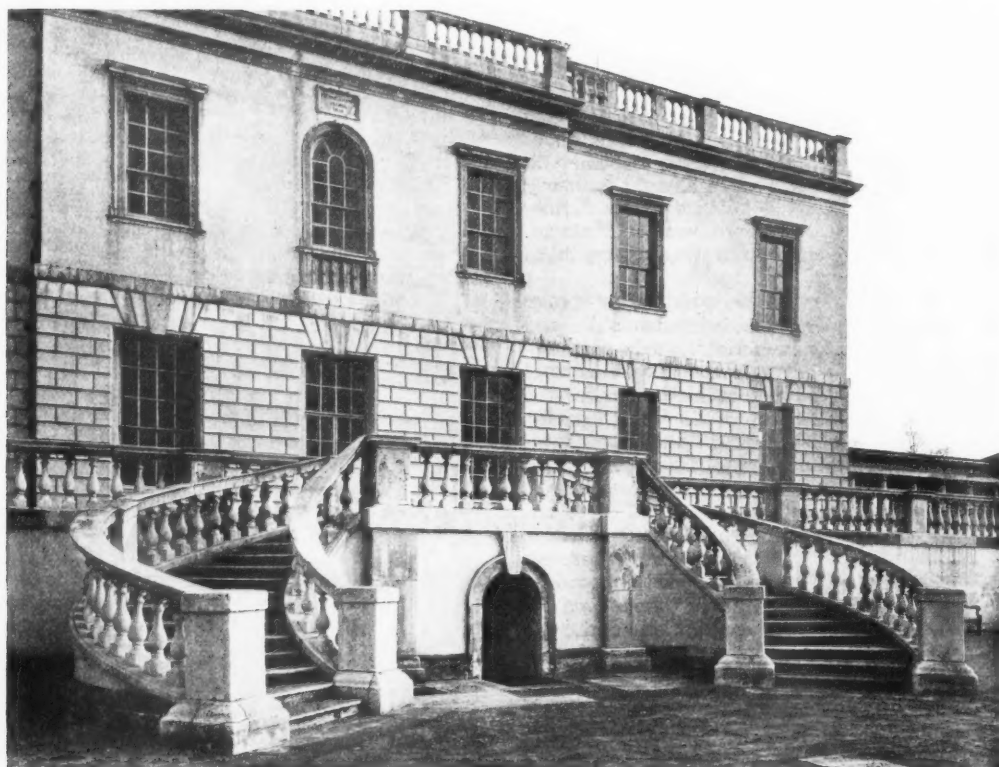
appearing on this sheet, with perhaps one exception, cannot be seen to have any bearing on the special problem involved in planning the Queen's House, which had to straddle a road.

After reading Mr. Chettle's account of the lamentable vicissitudes in the history of the house, and especially where he tells of the worst period of its degradation when the building was divided into five residences for the officers of the Royal Naval School (1806-1816), one has some realisation of the problems that had to be faced in the work of restoration, carried out with such care and skill by H.M. Office of Works. During the subdivision of the house, says Mr. Chettle: "The only rooms . . . which did not suffer drastic mutilation were the hall, the Queen's drawing-room, and the east bridge room. For the rest, partitions were built, floors were inserted, doorways were cut through walls, flues were built or excavated in the old brickwork. Even the Queen's bedroom was divided into two rooms, and a fireplace built in one corner. . . ."

These alterations were done under contract and no particulars of the wrecking are available. It was perhaps at this time that the richly carved chimney-pieces were scrapped. A few of Inigo Jones's designs for these still remain in the Burlington-Devonshire collection, and one of them, for a chimneypiece and overmantel, is reproduced in Fig. 4 of the monograph.



On the left a chimneypiece and overmantel drawn by Inigo Jones (B. D. sheet 38, drawer 1) and on the right the French model: a companion drawing in the collection is endorsed by Jones "chimnies from ye french embasator June 1. 1636." (B.D. sheet 42, drawer 5)

*The restored North Front*

[Copyright, "Country Life"]

This, as it happens, is one of the most interesting of the surviving drawings by Inigo Jones, for here we see him in process of assimilating a French model. The original design on which his own is based is in the same collection (Sheet No. 42, Drawer 5) and is one of two similar designs by an unidentified French architect. The second drawing (Sheet 41) bears the illuminating marginal endorsement penned by Inigo Jones: "chimnies from y<sup>e</sup> french embasator June 1. 1636." A command performance assuredly, unique so far as we know, for there can be little doubt that on this occasion Inigo Jones was yielding, however unwillingly, to the predilections of Henrietta Maria. We can well imagine what a galling moment for him it was when he had to accept this model by a manifestly inferior artist. The weakness of the French draughtsman's figure drawing is in marked contrast to the masterly style of Inigo Jones. The two French drawings are much akin in style to the work of Pierre Collot, who published a selection of his designs in 1633.

The process of gutting the Queen's House actually first began as early as the period of the interregnum, for

it was at that time that the ceiling panels painted for the hall by Orazio Gentileschi and for the Queen's cabinet by Jakob Jordaens were scheduled for removal with the other works of art which the house contained. Mr. Chettle, verifying Walpole, describes how the Gentileschi panels were fitted into Marlborough House, the ceiling of whose salon they still decorate, although in mutilated state.

With regard to the Jordaens panels, now lost, the story of the negotiations between Sir Balthazar Gerbier and the painter (selected as a substitute for Rubens, whose work was too costly) is retold from Sainsbury's papers. Mr. Chettle expresses regret that the very subject of Jordaens's paintings is unknown, but here, thanks to the careful habit of John Webb, it is actually possible to fill the gap, for in Webb's own copy of "Palladio" (in Worcester College library), there is an inserted sheet which is nothing less than a draft of Inigo Jones's directions for instructing Gerbier in commissioning the painter. The document is of such great interest that it seems well worth while to publish it here. It is in Webb's hand and runs as follows:—

INSTRUCTIONS FOR YE PAYNTINGS IN YE SEELING OF YE  
QUEENES ROOME WITH GLASES AT GREENWICH  
1639

All the peeces of paynting are to bee made of the story of Cupid & Psyche, the neerest figures of such bignesse as the distance requires for ye seeling is but 19 : fo : high :

The greatest peece in ye middle of the seeling to bee of Cupid and Psyche in Heaven, and Jove setting presenting a cupp of nectar unto her, about them as many of the Gods as may bee without confusion as Venus Juno Pallas Hebe Bacchus Apollo and other Robustious Gods as Mars Hermes Neptune Pluto Vulcane & of these to choose such as ye paynter shall like best. ffor the other two square peeces in ye seeling hee is to choose such parts of ye story as will doe best over head & in shortning.

In ye lesser squares of ye ceiling because they are but narrow there may bee only children like Loves flying & strewing of fflowes.

The peeces on ye sydes about ye roome must bee all of the same story of Cupid & psyche & ye bignesse of ye neerest figures answerable to those in ye seeling.

The placing of the wyndowes in ye severall uprights shew which way the lights doe come to strike on ye payntings, so as the shadowes may bee given accordingly.

All these peeces are to bee made of strong new cloth & yt great care bee taken in ye measures for heretofore for want of yt care hath caused much trouble either in cutting or peeing them.

The English foote is putt on ye platt of ye ceiling marked A : The little foote by which ye designes were made is likewise putt on ye same platt marked B :

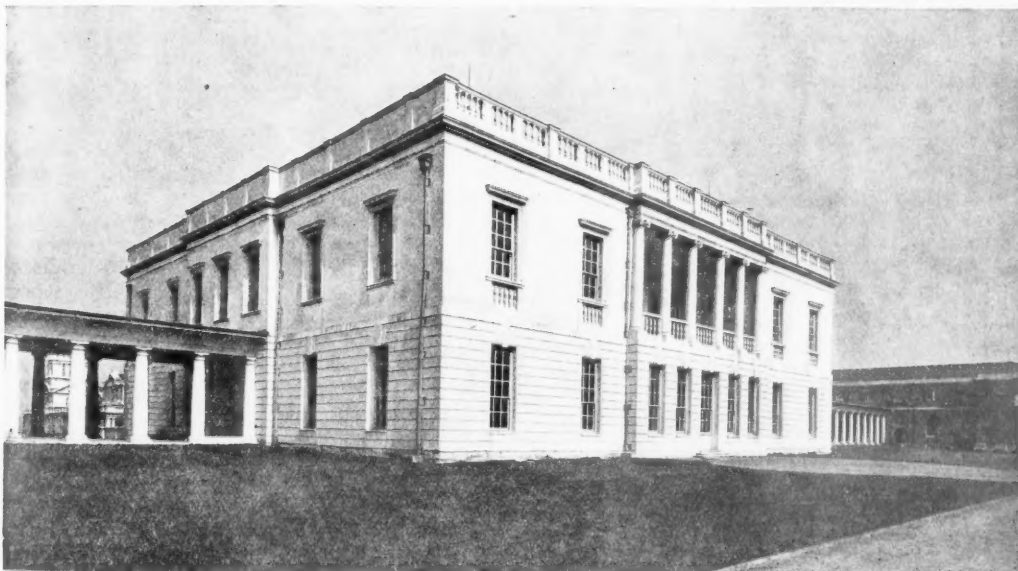
That ye peeces of paynting bee sent away as they are finished & not to stay untill they bee all done & yt those of ye ceiling be first made & yt they bee well rowled upp in cases & so defended as they may not take salt water.

The measures set on ye squares shews how much of ye paynting wilbe scene besydes ye bredth of ye streyning frames which are hidden under ye cornicements.

That Sr Balthasar Gerbier doe bespeake these peeces as for himselfe & make the bargayne of ye prise & tyme they are to bee finished wch is desired to bee so soone as may bee so as they bee well done & studied the Queene mother hath heere a large peece sett upp in her oratory at St James wherein is 80 : figures at the least & cost her 80<sup>l</sup> : sterling shee sayth it is of ye hand of Jordaens.

The document is valuable in showing with what care Inigo Jones controlled the details of the decorative side of his work. The vital points are noted and his remarks not only on the drawing of the figures but the information given to Jordaens about the lighting of his panels show how well Inigo Jones, himself a painter, appreciated the difficulties to be overcome.

The interesting reference in the last paragraph of the "Instructions" to the painting in the oratory of the "Queene mother" at St. James's tells of another lost picture by Jordaens, which was presumably brought from France by Mary of Medicis when she took refuge with her daughter in 1638.



The restored South Front

[Copyright, "Country Life"]



*The walls are surfaced with hand-made bricks of rosy buff colour. The paintwork is light green*

## THE GIPTON WOOD INN

### ROUNDHAY ROAD, LEEDS

*Architect: JOHN C. PROCTER, M.C. [F.]*

This new inn replaces an older one which was nearer to the road and was left standing while the new one was built behind it, part of a former bowling green being used as the site. This arrangement has given greatly increased car-parking space and what is left of the bowling green is sufficient for a pleasant garden, at present only temporarily laid out.

#### THE PLAN

The nucleus of the plan is a central service which deals with the public bar, one of the two smoke rooms, the lounge, and a small bar in the entrance hall. A separate, smaller, service deals with the dining room and winter garden. A yard on the north side gives access to a private hall and staircase leading to the first floor, which is occupied solely by the tenant and staff. Owing to the nature of the site practically the whole is cellared, the beer cellars being located under the

service bars, a garden store under the winter garden and the heating chamber under the lavatories. Two automatic electric service lifts are provided, one from the bottled goods store to the central service and the other serving the tenant's quarters on the first floor.

The winter garden (see photographs on page 951) has proved to be one of the main attractions of the inn. The side facing the garden is a continuous series of sliding-folding windows, the roof being supported on thin steel columns between which are tables and chairs. The flat roof over consists mainly of pavement lights, which together with the pleasant colours of the furniture give an effect of bright airiness that is stimulating.

#### DECORATION

Most of the wall surfaces are painted in light shades of putty and beige. The entrance hall, corridor to the winter garden and lounge are panelled in oak.

This panelling consists of oak-faced plywood, the joints between panels being left open half an inch, the grounds behind the joints being wrought and, together with the ply edges, painted in bright colours. A built-in scheme of lighting has been used in the entrance hall, and grave glass screens between the hall and the lounge are lit from above by concealed striplights. Otherwise the whole of the lighting is from maize-coloured spheres in standard chromium plated wall and ceiling fittings.

The whole of the furnishing was under the direction of the architect. Stock patterns with minor alterations were used throughout. The seating in the winter garden is an Austrian design and is painted orange and cream. The remainder of the furniture is in natural waxed oak covered in light-coloured hides, and moquette in the lounge. The bar counters and all tables are topped with oiled teak, the small tables being designed in two heights and in two shapes, namely, circular and triangular.

#### STRUCTURE

The external walls are of 11-inch cavity construction, faced with 2-inch hand-made, sand-faced York bricks of rosy buff colour, with a flush plinth of hand-made Staffordshire blue bricks; a similar brick, but purpose-made, is used on the jambs of the main entrances. Artificial Portland stone is used for window cills, copings being brick-on-edge. The roof of the main block is covered with green Westmorland slates and the flat roofs are of reinforced concrete surfaced with asphalt. Paintwork generally, including that of the metal lettering on the front, is a sharp light green.

The whole of the service department can be shut in by means of stainless steel collapsible grilles. All the lighting is controlled from a main switchboard in the service. The parking space and principal front are floodlit from plain tubular steel standards. A system of electric clocks is installed throughout the building.

*The plans show how the central service supplies the various rooms. It can be cut off by collapsible grilles of stainless steel on the counters. The first floor is for tenants' use only*

#### CONTRACTORS

##### GENERAL CONTRACTORS

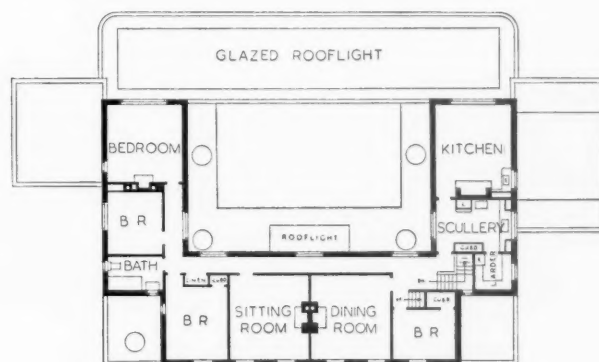
William Irwin & Co., Ltd.

##### EQUIPMENT

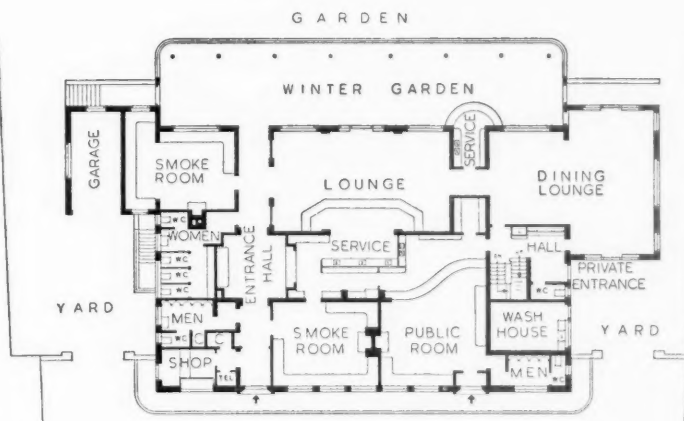
Heating and plumbing, H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd. Electrical engineers, Wallis & Watson. Lifts, Waygood Otis, Ltd. Steel windows, Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd. Sanitary fittings, Doulton & Co., Ltd.

##### FINISHINGS.

Tiling, Art Pavements, Ltd. Floor coverings and curtains, Burrett & Walford. Loose furnishings, S. Wolfson. Electric light fittings, Troughton & Young.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



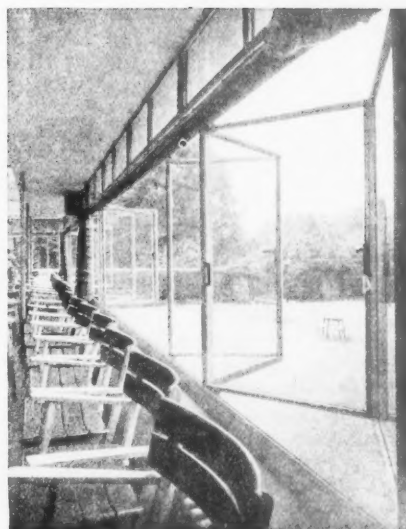
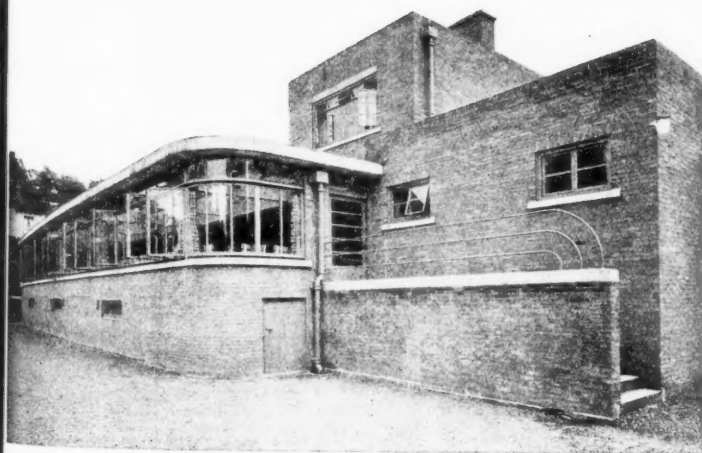
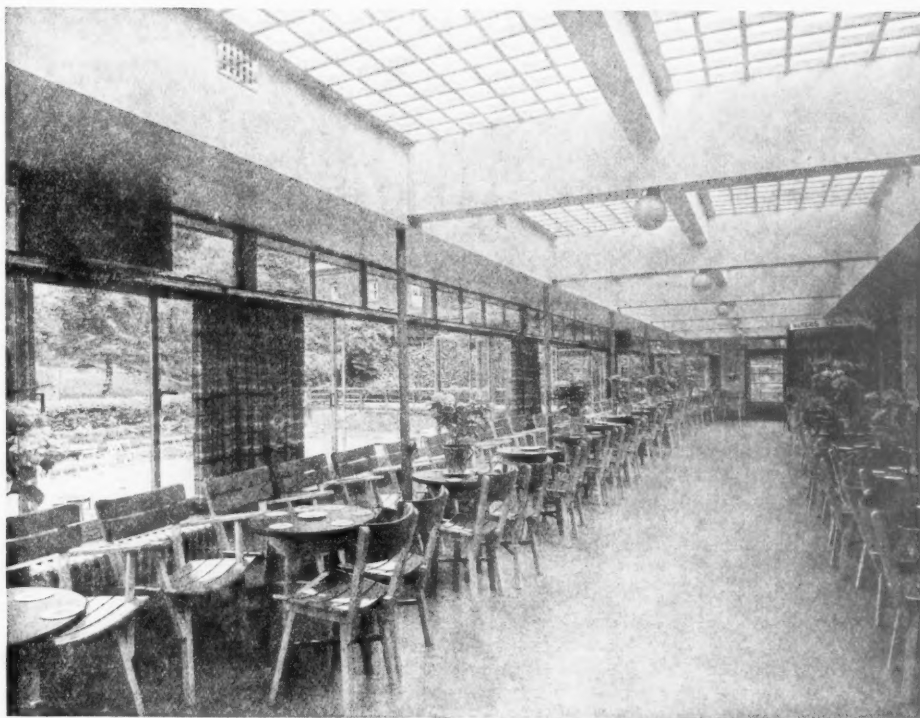


*The lounge bar is typical of the general detail design. The joints between the panels of oak-faced plywood are painted in bright colours*



*The dining lounge is painted in light shades of putty and beige, the furniture being of waxed oak and light-coloured hide*

Right: the winter garden, which has proved the most popular feature of the inn. The furniture is painted orange and cream. Below left: the exterior of the winter garden. Below right: the continuous sliding-folding window



## THE FRANCO-BRITISH UNION OF ARCHITECTS

## 17th MEETING

H. P. CART DE LAFONTAINE [F.]

This year the annual general meeting of the F.B.U.A. was held in France and well maintained the traditions of friendship and fine weather which have marked all meetings of the Union—except the visit to Edinburgh last year when a good deal of rain fell but not enough to spoil the programme or damp the enthusiastic enjoyment of our French visitors.

It had originally been intended that the centre for this year's meeting should be either Fontainebleau or Versailles, but accommodation was doubtful in both places, and it was decided to stay in Paris and thus enable members to see more of the Exhibition.

The first event was a trip to Marly and St. Germain-en-Laye, and although rain fell rather heavily at the time of departure, the weather improved as the day went on. The first stop was at Le Butard, an interesting little "pavillon de chasse" designed by Gabriel for Louis XV. This is a well-preserved example of the period and is now under the care of Monsieur Noury, Curator of the Society of "Vieux Marly," who, with Monsieur Robert Danis, Inspecteur-Général des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux, gave us an interesting account of the building and the original layout.

A more extended stay was made at Marly where Monsieur Danis explained, with the aid of large-scale drawings, the considerable works which are now in progress in the reconstruction of the gardens, etc.

From Marly a short run brought us to St. Germain-en-Laye, where we arrived a little before time for a reception and a "porto" offered by the mayor and Conseil Municipal. In the absence of the mayor, his deputy delivered an address of welcome to which replies were made by Mr. H. V. Lanchester and Monsieur Gras (Past President) in the absence of Monsieur Tournaire (President-Elect), who was attending the funeral of our distinguished colleague Victor Laloux, but joined us later. A visit was paid to the church at St. Germain to see the monument erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of James II, a simple composition of more charm and restraint than is usual in works of the period. Another short run through the woods brought us to a woodland restaurant where an excellent lunch was provided for the visitors by the French Section before proceeding to the old imperial residence of Malmaison.

After this visit we returned to Paris and met several other members of the French Section for tea at the

"Buttery" in the British Pavilion at the International Exhibition. The proposed official fête planned for the evening had been abandoned, but most members were glad to have a free evening to look round the Exhibition "on their own" and see the very well-planned and effective illuminations, luminous fountains, fireworks and floodlighting.

On Saturday an early start was made for an all-day excursion to Versailles and the Trianons. On arrival at the Château we were met by MM. Pontremoli (Inspecteur-Général des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux) and Patrice Bonnet (Architecte en Chef des Monuments Historiques and Curator of the Palace of Versailles).

M. Bonnet charmed his listeners with a brief historical outline of the building, took us rapidly through the rooms to the chapel and then to the roof, where he explained the layout of the park, the various aqueducts which supplied the "grandes eaux," and the difficulties of a curator with enthusiasm but little money.

Later we walked round the park and saw the "Rocaille," with fountains playing, which has recently been restored as Le Nôtre had planned it, the Colonnade of Mansart, etc., before having lunch at the open-air restaurant of La Petite Venise.

During the afternoon, which was hot and sunny, we continued our tour under M. Bonnet's guidance and visited the Theatre of Marie Antoinette, the two Trianons and the model village, which last has been very delightfully restored to its original condition.

The seventeenth annual general meeting took place in the Pavillon Français in the Trianon grounds.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. V. Lanchester. The Secretary-General read the minutes of the last general meeting held at the rooms of the R.I.A.S. in Edinburgh, 24 July 1936, which were duly confirmed.

On the proposal of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Monsieur A. Tournaire (membre de l'Institut, Past President S.C., etc.) was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Lanchester vacated the chair in his favour. Monsieur Tournaire briefly thanked members for his election and invited members to stand in silence in memory of those who had died since the last meeting—Victor Laloux, Sydney Kitson, Goulburn Lovell, and A. W. Hemmings. The Secretary-General read a telegram

which had been sent on behalf of the Union to Madame Laloux expressing the sympathy of the Union in her bereavement.

On the proposal of Monsieur Tournaire, Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., Past President R.I.B.A., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the session 1937-1938.

The Secretary-General gave a brief account of the work of the past session and Monsieur Schneider gave particulars of the activities of the French Section, and proposed the election of the following British architects: Professor R. A. Cordingley, Mr. T. A. Darcy Braddell (chairman of the Board of Architectural Education), Professor Holford, and Mr. Minoprio, who were unanimously elected as ordinary members of the Union.

Monsieur A. Bérard (Past President) opened a discussion on the "Social Rôle of the Architect in the Modern State."

A vote of thanks to the French Committee and to those who had acted as guides during the various visits, etc., was unanimously agreed to.

It was decided to select Bath as headquarters for the next meeting: the programme and date of meeting were referred to the British Committee.

The Secretary-General reported that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last general meeting, and with the assistance of Monsieur Tournaire and the exhibition authorities, a section illustrating work by members of the British Section had been included in the Pavilion of French Arts of the International Exhibition: unfortunately this was not yet open. It was also proposed that an exhibition of the work of students and past students of the École des Beaux Arts should be

held in London in the near future, but he had to report, with a regret that will be shared by all members, that it had been found impossible to continue the annual competition between students of the École des Beaux Arts and recognised British schools.

Monsieur Schneider (Secretary of the French Section) gave notice of a proposed alteration to the "Statuts" to accord hon. membership to the presidents of the R.I.B.A., Société Centrale des Architectes Français, Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement, etc., and also to the "Grand Massier" of the École des Beaux Arts. He considered that the latter would assist in arranging visits of students to Paris and would also stimulate interest in the Union. It was agreed that formal notice of the proposal should be included in the agenda for the next general meeting.

This concluded the business of the meeting and members rejoined their friends at the Petit Trianon and thence proceeded to the Trianon Palace Hotel, where we were entertained to tea by the French Section before returning to Paris.

Later in the evening the official banquet took place at the Pavilion of the French Merchant Marine in the Normandie Restaurant of the Cie Gle. Transatlantique overlooking the Seine and the exhibition buildings where, after an excellent dinner, the loyal toasts of the King and the President were duly honoured, various speeches delivered, and toasts drunk before members separated with happy memories of old friendships renewed and new ones made as the result of this seventeenth annual meeting of the Union.

## The XIVth International Congress of C.P.I.A.

The F.B.U.A. meeting was followed by the fourteenth International Congress of Architects, which was held from 19 to 25 July. Representatives of forty countries were present, including as delegates from Great Britain Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine, Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the C.P.I.A. British Section, and Mr. P. K. Hanton, of H.M. Office of Works.

The subjects of discussion were:—

1. The conditions under which architects and contractors may have a common mission.
2. The influence of national building materials on the form, cost and appearance of buildings.
3. (a) What is the standard of general culture

required by a candidate before commencing architectural training?

- (b) The necessity for varied technical experience before being qualified for professional practice?

4. (a) The improvement of health conditions of old towns.

(b) The redistribution of urban property; and two "Études," the evolution of the architectural profession and the state of existing legislation with regard to the responsibility of the architect to private individuals and the State.

A report of the Congress has been sent to the R.I.B.A. Council and, if space permits, a further description will appear later.

## THE INTERNATIONAL REUNION, PARIS, 1937

The following were present as British representatives at the Fourth International Reunion, reported on the next page:

Mr. F. C. Keel [A.]; Mr. B. Matthews, M.T.P.L. [F.]; Mr. A. Maxwell-Allen [A.]; Mr. D. Poulton [A.]; Mr. S. N. Cooke [F.]; Mr. Howard Robertson [F.]; Mrs. Howard Robertson;

Mr. E. J. Carter [A.]; Mr. R. S. Wilshire, M.C., P.A.S.I. [F.]; Mrs. Wilshire; Mr. J. H. Dow; Mr. Roger Peach; Mr. F. E. Towndrow [A.]; Mr. Erno Goldfinger, D.P.L.G.; Mrs. Erno Goldfinger; Mr. Richard Wilson [A.]; Mr. C. H. Crawford [A.]; Rev. C. Perowne.



## THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL REUNION OF ARCHITECTS, PARIS, 1937

By HOWARD ROBERTSON [F.]

The fourth session of the International Reunion of Architects took place in Paris from 28 June—5 July, under the sponsorship of Mr. Georges Huisman, Directeur-Général des Beaux-Arts, and Mr. Auguste Perret, President of the Executive Committee.

The objects of these Reunions are by now fairly familiar; they are designed to bring together, in a place of interest, architects and others concerned with the relation between art and life. There is no limitation to architects as such; nor is there any definition of tendencies or artistic creed as a qualification for membership. But undoubtedly the spirit of the Reunion is one of interest in contemporary problems and their solution in terms of to-day.

The outstanding feature of this present session was the breadth of representation, which included the United States, South America, India, and most of the European countries, with the British delegation as numerically the largest amongst the foreigners; and coupled with this, an exceedingly skilfully devised programme which received influential support from official sources and included discussions, receptions and visits to new buildings in the Paris area and to the Exhibition.

There is no doubt that the administration of the International Reunions has been successful in making itself *persona grata* with the public authorities. One reason is, perhaps, that its membership includes very many well-known names in literary and artistic circles; but also it is a great help to such an organisation to have, as Director of the Beaux-Arts, a man like Mr. Georges Huisman, who combines his official competence with great charm of manner and a lively enthusiasm for the broader aims of modern architecture. A post such as that occupied by Mr. Huisman certainly forms a most useful link between government and the artistic forces of the country.

The discussion covered such varied ground as electricity and lighting, the use of metals in building, planning, and the reform of architectural education, this latter question being a rather burning one for France in view of the opinion held in many quarters that the courses of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts require modernisation.

The receptions, official and otherwise, included a welcome at the Hotel de Ville by Mr. Raymond Laurent, then President of the Paris Municipal Council; a lunch offered to the heads of delegations by Mr. Georges Huisman; welcome to the Architects' Club at the Exhibition (an admirable example of economical exhibition architecture); a reception at Tony Garnier's

remarkable town hall at Boulogne-sur-Seine; parties at the private residences of Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Perret and Mr. and Mrs. Laprade; reception by Mr. and Mrs. Claude Taylor at the British Pavilion; a dinner on a large scale at a restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne; and finally an official reception at the Palace of Versailles, during which the *grandes eaux* played, as also an orchestra of charming ancient instruments.

Apart from conducted visits to the Exhibition, providing a theme of comment and criticism in themselves, the charabanc tours were a feature of great interest, making it possible to grasp in two days what powers of stimulation France still manages to reserve in all matters of design. The French modern movement is powerfully entrenched, but it is expressed both nationally and individually in a way which makes it an interesting object-lesson, and it is fair to say that the effect on the foreign delegations was considerable.

Amongst the buildings seen and visited were: Flats along the edge of the Bois by Roux-Spitz and Walther, flats by Ginsberg and Heep, Bassompierre and Sirvin, the Hachette warehouses by Desmarest, the Le Bourget aerodrome—a recent competition success by Labro, the Hôpital Beaujon by Walther, schools at Asnières, the municipal stadium at Courbevoie, the very charmingly designed Hôtel de Ville at Puteaux by the brothers Niermans, the open-air school at Suresnes by Beaudouin and Lods, and the Drancy Housing Scheme by the same architects.

A second tour covered: Offices for a gas company by Laprade and Bazin, flats in the rue Vavin by Sauvage, post office by Debat-Ponsan, the offices of the Marine Marchande by Ventre, the Services Techniques des Constructions Navales by A. and G. Perret, the Garde-Meuble National by the same architects, the Musée des Colonies by Laprade and Bazin, and a block of flats, the Swiss Pavilion at the Cité Universitaire, and the Salvation Army Refuge all by Le Corbusier and Jeanerret. In addition were visited some highly interesting schools at Villejuif (André Lurçat) at Cachan and Alfort by Chollet and Mathou, the Hôtel de Ville at Cachan by the same architects, and finally the Hôtel de Ville at Boulogne-sur-Seine by Tony Garnier. Such a list becomes somewhat of a catalogue, but may convey a slight idea of the extent of the interesting buildings to be seen in and around Paris.

The next meeting of the International Reunion will take place in 1938 in connection with the World's Fair in the U.S., and this should prove an attraction on a wide scale. Full particulars will be available in due course.



## Book Reviews

### \*ÆSTHETICS AND THE ELUSIVE IDEA

What gives rise to fine form and design in art? Why is one work beautiful and another ugly? Are opinions as to these things merely a matter of taste, or is there a governing principle underlying works of art of all kinds and ages? These are the basic questions which Miss Bulley attempts to answer in *Art and Understanding*. It is a question that she has concerned herself with before in *Art and Counterfeit* and elsewhere, but since that book was written her ideas have developed and she has been able to extend the really remarkable and catholic range of examples with which she illustrates her argument.

Miss Bulley realises that it is little good to write philosophically about art, and at the same time treat it as something that can be detached from a theological, scientific, social, or other philosophy; all these aspects of life have to be taken into consideration. This breadth of view is excellent and can excite nothing but praise from a reader who is prepared or able to follow her critically; nevertheless, the intensity of the discussion about the Idea and its relation to æsthetics, around which so much of this book is written, which takes us back to that fruitful fusion of Christianity and Platonism, with its ramifications into gnosticism on the one hand and mysticism on the other may be rather baffling for the unsophisticated reader, who is, perhaps, justified in expecting some easier approach to a criticism of the 275 illustrations of visual art which the book contains.

The discussion, as it proceeds, is so provocative and disturbs so many hornets' nests—metaphysical and otherwise—that the reader is liable to become irritated if he forgets that, when any subject is considered exhaustively and fundamentally, it is necessary to start by making one or two assumptions to be received as a matter of faith, to which his reason may give but a grudging assent.

The conception of Art in relation to the Idea based in reality as a final test of value for all forms of art is the central point of the book; but as the writer does not seem to make the orthodox assumption that the nature of reality has been revealed, she seems, at times, to be somewhat more cocksure of her conclusions than her premises would warrant, especially when she admits that "the conception of the Idea carries with it no sense of finality, of an achieved and static perfection. It declares instead the continual unfolding of the inexhaustible ideas of creative Mind." But when we read on the same page that "Human progress is registered as one mistaken belief after another is abandoned" surely it is a matter of faith—possibly a necessary matter of faith—to assume that "the inexhaustible ideas" are always good.

The following quotation may help to give an explanation and illustration: "We see that Poussin is a great painter, but we prefer the power of Titian. We acknowledge the greatness of a Gothic cathedral, but we like St. Paul's better." Leaving the painters to argue about Poussin and Titian, the more sceptical among architects who have passed middle age have probably found time to change their minds more than once as to whether Chartres or St. Paul's is the surer embodiment of "the inexhaustible idea of creative Mind." I should

imagine that if the decision were left to Miss Bulley, she would say St. Paul's; quite apart from this, is it a fair question?

The second note revolves around the title of the book. The author's trenchant and almost scornful criticism of the capacity of that production of the intellect which we call modern science, concerned as it is with material things, to explain the spiritual nature of art obscures the fact that she herself has made a definite attempt at a scientific—or, perhaps, she would prefer to temper the edge of the criticism by saying a philosophical—presentation of the way we should react to pictures and other æsthetic occasions, or to use her own expressive terms, how we should distinguish between art and its counterfeit.

In doing so she discloses one of the technical difficulties we meet with in nearly all art criticism, whether it be of poetry, music, or of the visual arts; for it must of necessity be an attempt to explain our æsthetic reactions mainly by the use of mental concepts as if they were something we could know, instead of regarding them as emotions and values about which we can obtain the greater part of our experience only in so far as we feel and live them.

And yet, in face of the technical difficulty to which I have referred, what other means can the art critic adopt? It must be accepted, but it is as well to be aware of its limitations.

In the hope of making this point clearer, I quote below the criticism of a still life painting by Picasso—illustration 51. The commentary is as follows: "Its intense vitality refutes the term which would describe it, for the concrete and actual nature of the experience it reflects is obvious. The painting declares itself to be the outcome of a strong, although restricted, perception of the Idea, ordered, deeply pondered and complete, in spite of its faintly discernible connection with a particular aspect of appearance. It illustrates 'restricted' art in its most powerful and decorative aspect, every form charged with certainty, truly rational throughout," and so on.

Is this not typical of the æsthetic criticisms, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say æsthetic statements, which flower so profusely, yet unhelpfully, in the modern Press? Are we not always being blocked by questions such as in what does the "intense vitality consist"; is the "experience it reflects" so obvious; what is the nature of "the Idea deeply pondered and complete" which the painting "declares"; how and in what sense is "every form charged with certainty," and when that is explained, are we sure that it is a "certainty" of any value? etc., etc.

To architects Part IV on Modern Art will probably be the most interesting, as it deals not so much with painting and sculpture as with architecture and the other visual arts and their relation to this present age dominated by the twin godlets economics and mechanics; Miss Bulley, while traversing ground which is familiar to most architects, makes many criticisms very much to the point.

In concluding these scrappy and perhaps uncomprehending notes about a stimulating and scholarly book, I ask myself whether the happy juxtaposition [plates 250 and 251] of the fifteenth-century view of Urbino cheek by jowl with Duncan Grant's still life was altogether an accident, and suggest that readers should not overlook the admirable comments on Chardin's work, a painter specially interesting to architects

\**Art and Understanding*. By Margaret H. Bulley. La. 4to. 292 pp. London: Batsford, 1937. 15s.

because he lived at the height of the French Renaissance, and finally would commend this book to the Board of Architectural Education, with the suggestion that post-graduate courses should be established in æsthetics and the philosophy of architecture, with books such as this for study, whereby much muddled thinking might be brought to a head and dispersed.

VERNON CROMPTON [F.]

### WREN

WREN. *By Geoffrey Webb. 8vo, 144 pp. London: Duckworth. 1937. 2s.*

Christopher Wren, it might seem, would have had sufficient "lives" of him written, but Mr. Geoffrey Webb, in his biography in Duckworth's "Great Lives" series, has written a remarkable short survey of his career as scientist and architect which makes a valuable contribution to the architectural history of the man and his period. A volume of under one hundred and fifty pages cannot give full scope to an author of Mr. Webb's erudition, but only an author who has a wide general knowledge of the period and a close and accurate knowledge of the details of Wren's work could succeed in compressing Wren's life into this small measure and yet maintain the general perspective.

It is inevitable, perhaps, that the least successful parts of any architectural history of this type, from the general reader's point of view, must be the parts dealing with the individual buildings. Absence of illustrations throws a severe burden on the writer, who, in order to make space for the essential historical argument, must restrain himself from making detailed descriptions of the form and detail of the buildings; he has, in fact, to assume that his readers will already know enough about the buildings to be able to visualise them from memory or will take the trouble to visit them book in hand or consult illustrations in other works. This Mr. Webb has done with great success. His descriptions show a masterful economy, are factual and unemotional, and always framed so as to explain the essential points in Wren's development that mostly concern him.

From the start the reader is given a good general view of the social and scholastic environment in which Wren's genius developed; his family life and the life at Oxford before and during the Civil War, when his personality was being framed in a Royalist's household and his scientific interest fostered by Holding, Scarborough and Oughtred. Among the most useful parts of this life, for those who wish to get a fair perspective of Wren, is Mr. Webb's treatment of Wren as a scientist; he has examined the documents of this early stage in Wren's career more sympathetically than other recent scholars, and has done so to good effect. Wren's genius shines out in a way that excites even a reader who can have but faint conception of those magnificent days when the bases of modern scientific thought were being established. We may smile at the credulity of a serious scientist suggesting that if one that has a wound in the head eats strawberries "they are mortal," but gasp with wonder at the imagination that could forecast the galactic theory centuries before its acceptance:—[future ages] "may find the galaxy [of stars] to be myriads of them, and every nebulous star appearing as if it were the firmament of some other world."

The easy transition of the man of science to the architect is explained as a natural process in an age that "gave to architecture a very different intellectual standing from that which

it enjoys to-day," and the achievements of Wren the architect are evaluated always within a broad appreciation of seventeenth century life and thought, and not, as we are too apt to consider, treated merely as detached items of brick and stone with an enhanced value because they happen to be connected with Wren's name.

A note of this sort cannot attempt a résumé of the main architectural section of the book, and can much less embark on detailed comments. The book in general and in detail, despite its brevity, is broadly conceived and of outstanding quality. It can be recommended as the best general approach to Wren that has yet been written for anyone who has some knowledge of architecture and is able to visualise the buildings. It makes us regret, perhaps, that Mr. Webb has to spend so much time teaching and has not more time to extend his work as an architectural biographer.

### RECENT RESEARCH AT THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS

THE PERICLEAN ENTRANCE COURT OF THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS. *By Gorham Phillips Stevens. 11½"×9", ix+78 pp. 66 illustrations. Harvard University Press, 1936.*

Blindly, though perhaps naturally, we have found the glorious view of the Parthenon from the east portico of the Propylaea eternally fresh, and have considered it as sacrosanct. Mr. Stevens cannot assure us that there was any such view in the 5th century B.C. It was known that the Sanctuary of the Brauronian Artemis projected forward and cut right into the picture. This, according to Mr. Stevens, was not all, as the east portico of the Propylaea had a partly enclosed court in front of it, against which stood the great statue of Athena Promachos.

If we examine Mr. Stevens's work patiently, we find many compensations. He takes the route of Pausanias, examining every foot of ground in the process. He leads us to believe that, at any rate, the master minds—Pericles, Mnesicles and Ictinus—had, in all probability, a great sense of order. It is common knowledge that Mnesicles had no real chance with the Propylaea, but it would appear that the entrance court had a direct relationship to his great gateway. Emerging from the court, the Panathenaic Procession would deflect slightly towards the Parthenon, turn sharply to the right through a gateway ("propylon"), the discovery of which is one of Mr. Stevens's most brilliant achievements. The devotee would then find himself in another and more spacious court. In front of him would be the terrace of the west front, above a majestic flight of steps (mostly rock-cut) about 170 ft. wide, having curvature like that of the temple stylobate and formed before the "Chalkotheke," erected about 400 B.C. cut the stepway in half. From this court the whole of the west front of the temple would be in view. Mr. Stevens even goes so far as to remark (6, p. 38) that without this view the pedimental sculptures of that front might never have been carried out, because they could not have been seen except from an angle at a considerable distance.

The book thus gives to architects and town planners a new view of Greek civic design in the 5th century B.C. Space does not permit more than a passing reference to the ingenious and skilful restoration of the Brauronian Artemis buildings, or to many matters of archaeological interest. The author's thoroughly practical outlook can be seen in his recognition of such matters as the expense of rock-cutting, and in the meticulous accuracy of his records of existing facts. Two excellent plans of the western part of the Acropolis (figs. 1

and 66), and the frontispiece plate enable the reader to follow the argument with ease. The book is beautifully got up and printed.

THEODORE FYFE [F.]

### GARDEN CHINOISERIE

CHINESE INFLUENCE ON EUROPEAN GARDEN STRUCTURES. By E. von Erdberg. 4to. 221 pp. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1936. 21s.

*Chinese Influence on European Garden Structures*, by Eleanor Erdberg, is a thorough and interesting research into the contemporary literary evidence of the 18th-century fashion for Chinese art, so far as this may have affected garden and landscape design. It is of necessity almost entirely confined to a study of the various writers and peddlers of ideas rather than of the results, for the European examples remaining to-day of actual work are very few, even when compared with other fashions of design in the same period. The author of this book has done a service to students of architectural history by the careful analysis of a very large amount of literature on the subject, and is apparently tempted by the thought that the study of the Chinese garden by Europeans, superficial though it was, brought about the 18th-century movement away from formally planned landscape towards informality and artificial nature as much as anything else. This may be so, though it would be impossible to prove to-day. The great variety and beauty of natural landscape as well as the study and planting of trees for utilitarian purposes must surely have had a persistent influence for a long time in this country, and provided designers with direct inspiration.

The extent of the Chinese influence in connection with this change of outlook, however, is not the only purpose of the book, which ingeniously analyses various phases of building design.

To compile a book based so largely on the writings of others, to quote the sources throughout and to make the result readable is not easy. Inevitably the reader must skip the marginal notes or lose the thread of the story. The result in this case is more successful than usual. It is doubtful whether any phase of design can be judged adequately from literary evidence, but this book treats an elusive subject with an efficiency that makes one hope for further studies on matters of larger architectural value by the same author.

### TWO DIRECTORIES

REGISTER OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, CHARTERED LAND ARCHITECTS AND AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS, 1937. La. 8vo. 1342 pp. London: Thos. Skinner. 1937. £1.

DIRECTORY OF CONTRACTORS AND PUBLIC WORKS ANNUAL, 1937. Compiled by E. W. Biggar. 8vo. 666 pp. London: Wightman and Co. 1937. 17s. 6d.

The *Register of Chartered Surveyors, etc.*, is a new publication which lists the firms under their societies and under towns; the latter list should be particularly valuable for architects who wish to establish contacts with surveyors and agents in towns where they have no personal connections. The volume also includes a list of building societies, insurance companies and newspapers.

The *Directory of Contractors* has now reached its forty-eighth year and is known to most architects. It includes lists of contractors classified under the specialist work they undertake (reinforced concrete, road and drainage etc.), lists of builders, architects, city, borough, county and district surveyors, etc., town clerks, specialist engineers, etc., etc. The directory would gain in clarity and usefulness if it had an index and guide tabs to facilitate quick reference.

### APPLIED PERSPECTIVE

APPLIED PERSPECTIVE. By John Holmes. 4to, 55 pp. London: Isaac Pitman. 1937. 6s. 6d.

A book on Perspective is apt to be a rather dull affair, but Mr. Holmes has given us a volume which has banished this customary tediousness.

The principles of Perspective are first explained by working back from a photograph, and from this the theory and practice of the subject are elaborated. The reader is led forward in a lively manner through the intricacies of viewpoints and vanishing lines to the perspective of objects on slopes and the study of conventional shadows in perspective.

Though the reduction of the subject to its simplest elements and the drawing of diagrams with the smallest number of lines is excellent in clarifying the subject in one way, it is possible that a little more explanation would really make it more understandable in others.

There is, too, a lack of insistence on accuracy. A suggestion is even made that vanishing lines be drawn with a piece of string as straight edge, surely an alarmingly inaccurate method. There is almost a feeling that Mr. Holmes himself has little faith in Perspective. He says in his Foreword: "... the retina of the eye is concave, the surface of a perspective drawing flat ... a perspective drawing can never truthfully represent what the human eyes see. The theory of Perspective remains a conventional means to an end." This is a little too sceptical. After all, a flat perspective drawing is itself seen in perspective, and if drawn and viewed correctly can be most convincing. Van Hoogstraaten demonstrates this with his intriguing Perspective Box in the National Gallery.

The book, however, covers the usual field required in architecture, and for students wishing to cram, and for others wanting to acquire a knowledge of the subject with the least possible trouble, the book should be very useful.

R. G. H.

### BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION 728. PRE-CAST CONCRETE HOLLOW PARTITION SLABS

The Institution desires to bring to your notice the publication of a new British Standard for:—

Precast Concrete Hollow Partition Slabs (B.S.S. No. 728—1937).

This new British Standard follows very closely that of the previous British Standard for Solid Slabs. It lays down the quality of material used, the dimensions of the blocks and the tests to which they should be submitted.

Details of the method of Tests are outlined in the Appendices.

Notes regarding suitability of the type of clinker for the aggregate are also given.

Copies of this new British Standard (No. 728—1937) may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., price 2s. 2d., post free.

### NINETEENTH CENTURY PAINTINGS OF ABERDEENSHIRE CASTLES

DRAWINGS OF ABERDEENSHIRE CASTLES. By James Giles, R.S.A. 4to, xxviii + 12 pp. + 85 coloured and mono plates. Aberdeen: Third Spalding Club, 1936.

We hear from the Secretary of the Third Spalding Club that copies of this can be obtained for two guineas.

## Review of Periodicals

*Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.*

### SCHOOLS

- THE BUILDER. 1937. 30 July. P. 189.  
 Avoniel public elementary school, Belfast, by R. S. Wilshire [F].  
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 6 August. P. 180.  
 A school in Holland, six class-rooms and laboratory.  
 BAUKUNST (BERLIN). 1937. July. P. 225.  
 Country schools by Ernst Pietnisky.  
 SLOVENSKY STAVITEL' (BRATISLAVIA). 1937. No. 6.  
 Schools in Bratislava by J. Burjan and by F. Fenel.  
 EDILIZIA MODERNA (MILAN). 1937. No. 24. P. 9.  
 Giulio Cesare College in Rome by Valle and Magaouda.

### LABORATORIES

- REVISTA DE ARQUITECTURA (BUENOS AIRES). 1937. No. 6.  
 P. 261.  
 Article on planetariums.  
 KENTIKU ZASSI (JAPANESE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,  
 TOKYO). 1937. June. P. 801.  
 Osaka municipal electric science building, including a plane-  
 tarium.  
 THE KENTIKU SEKAI (TOKYO). 1937. June. P. 8.  
 Sekai Aquarium by Hasebe and Takegosi.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1937. June.  
 Paris, 1937. A special exhibition number on the develop-  
 ment, the problems of planning and aesthetics, and the future  
 of Paris. Plans of both city and exhibition are inset. A  
 series of articles covers the many aspects of the exhibition.  
 This issue will prove most valuable to architects and others  
 visiting the exhibition, and perhaps indispensable to those  
 who would but may not go.  
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 30 July. P. 136.  
 The British Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition. Oliver Hill [F].  
 ARCHITETTURA (MILAN). 1937. No. 5. P. 243.  
 The Italian Pavilion at the Paris exhibition. A detailed  
 article.  
 WERK (ZURICH). 1937. August. P. 225.  
 The Swiss Pavilion at the Paris exhibition excellently described  
 and illustrated.  
 ARCHITETTURA (MILAN). 1937. No. 6. P. 307.  
 Colonial exhibition, Rome. Interesting buildings and good  
 exhibition plan.  
 DER BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). 1937. August. P. 237.  
 New art gallery in Basel by R. Christ and Paul Boratz. Very  
 fully described and illustrated.  
 ARCHITEKT S.L.A. (PRAGUE). 1937. No. 7. P. 97.  
 Municipal Art Gallery, Prague. Design by A. Mendl.  
 BAUGILDE. 1937. 15 July. P. 687.  
 New buildings in Munich including the House of German  
 Art.  
 HET BOUWBEDRIJF (THE HAGUE). 1937. 25 June. P. 119.  
 The large exhibition building, "Houtrust," at The Hague,  
 by J. G. Wattjes.

### GOVERNMENT

- APXNTEKTYPA (MOSCOW). 1937. No. 6. P. 26.  
 Latest schemes for the Palace of the Soviets.

### CIVIC

- ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1937. July. P. 14.  
 Hackney Town Hall. Lanchester and Lodge [FF].  
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 16 July. P. 73.  
 THE BUILDER. 1937. 16 July. P. 105.  
 Manchester City Police Headquarters. G. Noel Hill [F].

### RESTAURANT

- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. July.  
 P. 73.  
 Cocktail bar and café, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### OFFICES

- ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1937. 15 July. 1937. P. 96.  
 Offices for W. A. Gilbey, Camden Town. By Serge Cher-  
 mayeff [F].  
 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. July.  
 P. 67.  
 American radiator building enlarged by J. A. Foulhoux.  
 DAS WERK (ZURICH). 1937. July. P. 193.  
 Administration building, Basel, the interesting work of Salvis-  
 berg and Brechbühl.  
 ARKKITEHTI (HELSINGFORS). 1937. No. 6. P. 88.  
 Competition designs for volunteer army business premises,  
 Helsingfors.  
 L'ARCHITETTURA ITALIANA (TURIN). 1937. No. 6. P. 153.  
 Article on architects' offices, with plans and photographs of  
 those of some leading men.

### SHOPS

- ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1937. August. PP. 65 and 73.  
 Co-operative Association's showrooms, Bread Street, Edin-  
 burgh, by T. P. Marwick and Son.  
 Hairdressing shop at Canterbury by Wells Coates and Edric  
 Neel.  
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 6 August. P. 173.  
 Showrooms for the Gas Light & Coke Co., with demonstration  
 theatre; by G. Grey Wornum [F].  
 ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1937. July. P. 43.  
 Planning technique of drug stores.  
 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. July.  
 P. 71.  
 Building for a firm of cleaners and dyers.

### TRANSPORT

- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. July.  
 P. 76.  
 A three-tier parking garage, by the Metzger-Richardson Co.  
 Simple and practical.



THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. 1937. July. P. 274.  
Modern aeroplane and seaplane hangars. Paper by Dr. Ing. Alfred Mehmel.

MALAYAN ARCHITECT (SINGAPORE). 1937. May. P. 131.  
Royal Singapore Flying Club. New headquarters, by F. Dorrington Ward [F.].

M. FÜR BAUKUNST. 1937. June. No. 6. P. 189.  
Clubhouse for the German Aero Club on the Rangsdorfer See, with landing ground adjacent. Archt. Ernst Sagebiel. AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE (NEW YORK). 1937. July. P. 33.

Hamilton railway station, Ontario; bus stations at Chicago and in Helsinki, Finland, and photographs of interesting interiors of the new streamlined American train, "Super Chief."

ARCHITETTURA (MILAN). 1937. No. 5. P. 271.  
New station at Viareggio, by R. Narducci.

DE 8 EN OPBOUW (AMSTERDAM). 1937. No. 15. P. 137.  
Good planning and decoration for passenger accommodation on the ship *Wettederen*.

ARCHITEKT S.I.A. (PRAGUE). 1937. No. 7. P. 103.  
Motor Coach Station, Genoa, by G. Calza Bini.

## WELFARE

BAUKUNST (BERLIN). 1937. August. P. 257.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1937. 29 July. Inset P. 1.  
Riverside refuse disposal centre, Berlin, by P. Baumgarten.

## SPA

BAUGILDE (BERLIN). 1937. 25 July. P. 719.  
Spa buildings in Bad Mergentheim, by Eduard Krüger.

## HOSPITALS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. July. P. 111.

Hospitals. A special section including a valuable bibliography covering the periodicals of the world.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1937. July.  
Special number on Hospitals.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 23 July. P. 116.  
New medical block, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Lanchester and Lodge [FF.].

THE BUILDER. 1937. 30 July. P. 193.  
Waltham joint hospital for infectious diseases, by Tooley and Foster [F.].

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1937. July. P. 3.  
Kent and Canterbury General Hospital. Cecil Burns [F.].

## SPORTS BUILDINGS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 23 July. P. 121.  
THE BUILDER. 1937. 16 July. P. 115.

Open-air swimming pool, Brockwell Park, Lambeth.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1937. July. P. 22.  
New baths, St. Marylebone, by A. W. S. and K. M. B. Cross [F.].

TÉR ÉS FORMA (BUDAPEST). 1937. July. P. 179.  
Large bathing centre on Marguerite Isle, Budapest.

ARKKITEHTI (HELSINGFORS). 1937. No. 6. P. 81.  
A centre for winter and summer sports and physical culture for the Sports Institute of Finland; by Erik Bryggman. An excellent building, beautifully situated.

EDILIZIA MODERNA (MILAN). 1937. No. 24. P. 22.  
An interesting modern building for the Army in the Mussolini

Forum. Gymnasium, swimming bath, an interesting covered fencing ground, etc.

BYGGMÅSTAREN (STOCKHOLM). 1937. No. 22. 235. P.  
Football stadium, Rasunda. Details of the large reinforced concrete covered stands.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1937. 8 July. P. 611.  
Prize design for a youth hostel.

## THEATRES AND CINEMAS

AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE (NEW YORK). 1937. July. P. 87.

Useful data supplement on auditorium seating and horizontal sightlines.

## RELIGIOUS

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1937. July. P. 8.  
Methodist Church at Neasden by Riley and Glanfield [FF.]. Attractive brickwork.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1937. 29 July. P. 180.  
ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 23 July. P. 113.  
Design for a crematorium at Cambridge by Aiton and Scott [AA.].

AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE (NEW YORK). 1937. July. Portfolio inset.

A series of photographs of designs for tombstones and mausoleums.

## DOMESTIC

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 30 July. P. 143.  
Flats in Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., including garage, restaurant, clubroom, and squash courts; by Guy Morgan and Partners [FF.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1937. 5 August. P. 219.

THE BUILDER. 1937. 6 August. P. 231.

Working-class flats, Stepney, by Adshead and Ramsey [FF.].

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1937. July. P. 53.  
The mobile house. An alternative to the sectional or the prefabricated building, this scheme presents complete mobile dwellings in one, two or more units.

## CONSTRUCTION

CONCRETE. 1937. July. P. 403.

Reinforced concrete flats, Park Lane, by Val Myer and Watson Hart [F. & L.]. Review of constructional method.

BUILDING (LONDON). June, 1937. P. 251.

Comparative Costs. No. 16: Lime plastering to wall surfaces.

## EQUIPMENT

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. 1937. July. P. 45.

THE ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL. 10 June. P. 992.

THE BUILDER. 1937. 11 June. P. 1239.

The architect's part in passive air raid defence. Extracts from a paper by Eric Bird [A.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 16, 23 and 30 July, 6 August. PP. 86, 115, 147 and 179.

Problems of modern lighting.

LA TECHNIQUE SANITAIRE ET MUNICIPALE (PARIS). 1937. May. P. 111.

The use of gas in large kitchens, article by M. G. Richard. ANNALES DE L'INSTITUTE TECHNIQUE (PARIS). 1937. No. 3. P. 3.

The technique of the Paris exhibition illuminations, flood-lit fountains, etc., on the Seine.



## HISTORICAL

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1937. August. P. 61.  
Notes on Baroque Origins in Southern Italy; by Anthony Ayscough.

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). 1937. No. 3-4.  
Issue devoted to an historical article on Chinese architecture.

## TOWN PLANNING

TOWN PLANNING REVIEW. 1937. July. P. 161.  
The Park System. An important article.

TOWN PLANNING REVIEW. 1937. July. P. 212.  
The City of Cork. Its residential quays.

TOWN PLANNING REVIEW. 1937. July. P. 205.  
The rebuilding of London after the fire. The reasons behind the rejection of Wren's plan.

## GENERAL

ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1937. August.  
"Union des Artistes Modernes." General description of the work of this French group, which includes almost all leading French modern architects.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. 1937. May.  
Plastic exploration, by F. J. Wepener; "reconsidering the problem of man's dwelling in the light of new structural materials and of modern psychology."

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. July. P. 37.  
Visual representation of architectural problems and social factors on drawings and maps. A method which, by the use of conventional symbols, gives information not possible on a purely technical drawing, and which can be readily understood by the technically uneducated.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1937. July. P. 37.  
Photographs of a model of Norman Bel Geddes' design of the city of 1960.

## Accessions to the Library

1936-1937-X

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by publisher for review marked

Books purchased marked

\*Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.

R.  
P.

## ARCHITECTURE

## WHERE TO BUY

—, Everything for building construction and decoration. 1937 edition.

10". Lond. [1937.]

HITCHCOCK (H. R.). *junr.*

A Tentative check list of books on architecture published in America before 1895.

dupl. typescript. 14". [193—.]  
Presented by the Author.

## SOCIETIES

Annual reports and year books:

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The Honan Scholarship 1938.—The H. W. Williams prize for the promotion of architectural design in concrete. 1937.

1937. R.

ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS IN PALESTINE  
Biannual report on . . . 1935-36.

Tel-Aviv. [1937.]

## THEORY

STEINER (RUDOLF)

Ways to a new style in architecture. Five lectures. *Etc.*

12". viii+60 pp.+pls. Lond.: Anthroposophical Pubg. Co. 1927. (6s. 4d.) P.

BULLY (M. H.)

Art and understanding.

10½" × 8¼". xix + 292 pp. (incl. pls.). Lond.: Batsford. 1937. 15s. R.

PARIS (W. F.)

French arts and letters and other essays.

9½". xvii + 182 pp. + pls. New York: G. A. Baker. 1937. (\$2.50.) R.

## HISTORY

ACKERMANN (R.). *publ.*

The Microcosm of London, original engraved title. —; or, London in miniature, original printed and reprint title. Pugin ([A.] and Rowlandson ([Thos.]), illus.

3 vols. 10". Lond.: (Ackermann) Methuen. ([1811] 1904. (£2 12s. 6d.) P.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SURVEY OF THE MEMORIALS OF GREATER LONDON AND LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

\*Survey of London, *cont.* :—

xvii. The Village of Highgate (the Parish of St. Pancras, part 1). 1936.

STRANG (FRANCES)

Town and country in Southern France. Drawings by Ian Strang.

8½". xvi+158 pp.+pls. Lond.: Macmillan. 1937. 12s. 6d. P.

HARRIS (THOMAS)

Three periods of English architecture.

9½". Lond.: Batsford. 1894.

Presented by Mr. Harry Batsford [Hon. A.]

WILSON (T. BUTLER)

\*Two Leeds architects: Cuthbert Brodrick and George Corson.

2nd ed. 10½" × 7½". 80 pp. + pls. Leeds:

West Yorkshire Socy. of Architects. 1937.

Presented by the Author [F.], and R.

ANSON (P. F.)

John Ninian Comper and his work. [Unpublished article.]  
typescript. 10". [1937.]  
*Presented by the Author.*

BARDI (P. M.)

Belvedere dell' architettura italiana d'oggi.  
9½" × 8½". var. pp.+pls. [Milan:]  
Quadrante. 1933.  
*Presented by Mr. P. Morton Shand.*

## DRAFTSMANSHIP

ASTEN (JOHN)

The A B C of pen and ink rendering.  
9½". xviii+88 pp. Lond.: Pitman. 1937. 6s. P.

## PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Regulations governing the promotion and conduct of architectural  
competitions, etc.

leaflet. 13½". Bombay. 1937. R.

INCORPORATED CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION

Year book. 1937-38 ed.  
[1937.] R.

BUILDING TYPES  
(CIVIL)

PILON (EDMOND)

Fontainebleau. Trans. by John Gilmer.  
7½". 206 pp. Lond.: H. Jenkins. [1931.] (3s. 6d.)  
P. (remaindered).

SINGAPORE: AIRPORT

Airport of Singapore.—Opened . . . 1937.  
ob. 6½" × 9¾". (ii)+9 pp.+pls. [Singapore.] [1937.]  
*Presented by Mr. F. Dorrington Ward [F.]*

BRITISH STANDARD INSTITUTION

British standard specifications:  
No. 563. B. s. s. for land aerodrome and airway lighting.  
Revised ed. 8½". Lond. 1937. 2s. R.

DOWNE (NORMAN)

An Analysis of the planning and construction of a pithead bath.  
Thesis for Final Examination, July.)  
typescript, Ink D. and Phot. 13". 1936.  
*Presented by the Author.*

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *journal*

\*[Special number:] Cinemas and theatres. (Mar.)  
13¼". Lond. 1937. R.  
*To Loan Library.*

FIECHTER (E.)

Das Dionysos-Theater in Athen. (Antike Griechische Theater-  
bauten, 5-7.) (Sächsische Forschungsinstitute in Leipzig,  
Forschungsinstitut für Klassische Philologie und Archäologie.)  
3 vols. 11½" × 9¼". Stuttgart: Kohlhammer. 1935-36.  
(£1 4s. 6d. the 3.) P.

## (RELIGIOUS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *journal*

\*[Special number:] Churches and religious buildings. (Feb.)  
13¼". Lond. 1937. R.  
*To Loan Library.*

MAERE (R.)

Maquette des tours de l'église Saint-Pierre à Louvain et l'emploi  
de maquettes en architecture. (From Annales de la Société Royale  
d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, xl (1936).)  
9¼". 45 pp.+pls. Brussels: Ballicu. 1936.  
*Presented by the Author.*

ANSON (P. F.)

Modern Catholic architecture in Scotland. (Article in Dublin  
Review, Apl.)  
typescript. 10". [1937.]  
*Presented by the Author.*

ROBERTS (H. V. MOLESWORTH)

A Historical guide to the church of the Holy Trinity and the  
parish of Wallington, Surrey.  
pam. 7¼". Glouc.: Brit. Pubg. Co. [1937.] 6d.  
*Presented by the Author.*

LEEDS

St. John's Church Leeds. 1634-1934. [By J. E. Stocks and  
others.] 8¼". (iv)+52 pp. incl. pls. Leeds: Whitehead  
& Miller. [1934.] *Presented.*

BEAUVAIS: CATHEDRAL

Guide succinct et pratique pour visiter la Cathédrale de Beauvais  
etc.  
6th ed. pam. 8½". [Beauvais.] 1936.  
*Presented by Mr. H. M. Fletcher [F.]*

BEHRENS (L. B.)

Battle Abbey under thirty-nine kings. Etc.  
8½". xvi+180 pp.+pls. Lond.: St. Catherine Press.  
[1937.] 5s. P.

MARTIN (A. R.)

\*Franciscan architecture in England. (British Society of  
Franciscan Studies, vol. xviii, for 1933-34.)  
8¾". xxi+306 pp.+28 pls.+ (10) folding plans.  
Manchester: U.P. 1937. £1 1s. R. & P.  
(by subscription).

## (EDUCATIONAL)

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *journal*

\*[Special numbers:] Schools. (Dec.-Jan.)  
2 issues in 1. 13¼". Lond. 1936-37. R. (2)  
*To Loan Library.*

BLUNT (WILFRID)

The Haileybury buildings.  
Reprint. 8¼". 63 pp.+pls. priv. prin. Haileybury:  
the Author. 1936 (1937). 3s. 6d. P.

EDINBURGH: ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

Report . . . for . . . 1936. (Scotland: Scottish Education  
Department.)  
9¾". Edin.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 3d. R.

PLENDERLEITH (H. J.)

The Conservation of prints, drawings, and manuscripts. (Museums  
Association.)  
7¼". vii+69 pp. [Lond.:] Oxford U.P. 1937. 3s. 6d. P.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

Annual report (for . . . 1936).  
10¾". Edin. 1937. R.

## (DOMESTIC)

WOOLLCOMBE (JOAN)

Houses. Advice to those about to buy or build. (Clay Products  
Technical Bureau of Great Britain.)  
pam. 9". Lond. [1937.] R.

D.S.I.R.: BUILDING RESEARCH STATION LIBRARY

Health and comfort in housing. Bibliographies Nos. 8-15.  
1937. R.

WOOD (MARGARET)

Norman domestic architecture. (From Royal Archaeological  
Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Archaeological Journal,  
xcii.)

9¼". (76) pp.+xiii pls. Lond. 1936.  
*Presented by the Author, M.A.*

WATERMAN (T. T.) and BARROWS (T. A.)

Domestic colonial architecture of Tidewater Virginia.  
14" × 11". xvii+191 pp. incl. pls. New York &  
Lond.: Scribner. 1932. (£1 10s.) P.

JENKINSON (Rev. CHARLES)

The Leeds housing policy. (City of Leeds Labour Party.)  
pam. 8½". Leeds: Leeds Labour Pubg. Socy. [1934.] 2d.  
*Presented.*

## WARSZAWSKIEJ SPÓŁDZIELNI MIESZKANIOWEJ

Katalog mieszkani. Osiedla W—S—M—na Żoliborzu. [Warsaw housing settlements.]

pam. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times$ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Styczeń. 1933. Presented.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Housing, England. Abatement of overcrowding.—The Housing Act, 1936 (Operation of Overcrowding Provisions) Order (No. 2), 1937, &c. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937 No. 555.) leaflet. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 1d. R.

Housing. House production, slum clearance, etc. England and Wales. Position at 31 March 1937. 1937. 4d. R.

## NEW YORK, state

Report of the State Board of Housing [on 1935-36].

1937. R.

## JONES (SYDNEY R.)

English village homes and country buildings. (British heritage series.)

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". viii + 120 pp. + pls. Lond.: Batsford. 1936. 7s. 6d. R.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Rural workers homes.

pam. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. [1937.] R.

Free grants to house the farm workers properly.

folding card. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. [1937.] R.

Hop pickers camps.

pam. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". With folding pl. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. R.

## CARTER (ELLA)

\*Seaside houses and bungalows.

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 112 pp. Lond.: Country Life. 1937. 6s. R. & P.

## HOFFMANN (HERBERT)

Ferienhäuser [holiday houses] für garten, gebirge und see. (Haus und raum, Ratgeber für Bauen und Wohnen, series, iv.) 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 100 pp. Stuttgart: Hoffmann. [1937.] (8s.) P.

## OFFICE OF WORKS: DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Official guides:

Richmond Castle, Yorkshire. By Sir Charles Peers.

pam. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1935. 6d. Presented.

## NATIONAL HOUSE-BUILDERS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL

[Leaflets.]

each dupl. typescript. 13". [1937.] R.

## KITCHEN PLANNING CENTRE

Studies in kitchen planning.—Ventilation.

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". 62 pp. Lond. [? 1937.] R.

## DECORATION, FITTINGS

## CHARMETON (G.)

[Several sets of plates, with inset titles:]

Ornements désinez par G. C— & grauez par N. Robert &c. (6 plates.)

Montans propres pour plusieurs sortes d'ourages &c. Inuentéz par G. C— . . . grauez &c. (6 plates.)

Ornements seruants de Montans propres &c. dessinéz par G. C— Peintre et grauez &c. (6 plates.)

Diueres ornemens &c. dessinée &c. (6 plates.)

Plusieurs vaze désinez &c. . . . 1676.

[1 $\frac{1}{2}$  plates prefixed to the above.]

—in one vol. fo. Paris. [167—.]

Presented by Mr. A. E. Tydeman [L.].

Also 5 other works added to Loan Library.

## MESSENT (C. J. W.)

\*The Weather vanes of Norfolk & Norwich.

7". 123 pp. Norwich: Fletcher & Son. 1937. 3s. 6d. Presented by the Author (2).

## ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY

## EDUCATIONAL HANDWORK ASSOCIATION

Report of the Advisory Committee on the provision of facilities for craft teaching in institutions providing a general education for normal children.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 82 pp. Lond.: O.U.P. 1937. 1s. R.

## VENTURI (ADOLFO)

Storia dell' arte italiana.

Vol. x, pts. ii, iii: La Scultura del cinque-cento.

10". Milan: Hoepli. 1936-37. (£4 the 2.) P.

## MANWARING (ROBERT)

The Cabinet and chair-maker's real friend and companion, etc. Robert Pranker, illus.

9". var. pp.+var.+38 pls. London: (Webley) Tiranti. (1765) 1937. 10s. 6d. P.

PARIS: UNIVERSITÉ—BIBLIOTHÈQUE D'ART ET D'ARCHÉOLOGIE  
Répertoire d'art et d'archéologie. Année 1935.

1936. (100 fr.) R.

## YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Catalogue of maps and plans. 1937.

List of printed books and pamphlets added . . . Dec. 1935–Nov. 1936. 1937. R.

[1937.] R.

## BUILDING SCIENCE

## WARLAND (E. G.)

\*The Fabric of modern buildings.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". viii+166 pp. Lond.: Pitman. 1937. £1. R. & P.

## NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, Teddington

Report for . . . 1936.

1937. 2s. 6d. R.

## D.S.I.R.

Report for . . . 1935-36.

1937. 3s. R.

## D.S.I.R.: BUILDING RESEARCH BOARD

Report . . . for . . . 1935.

1936 [1937]. 3s. 6d. R.

## STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

## BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL: ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BUILDING ACTS AND BYELAWS

Code of practice for roof tiling with plain tiles.

pam. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Lond. 1937. 9d. R.

## MATERIALS

## D.S.I.R.

[Atmospheric pollution.] The Investigations of a— p— Report on observations in . . . 19[35-]36. 6s. R.

## CONSTRUCTION

## GARRETT (A. J. W.)

\*Brickwork. Etc. (Lockwood's Modern Handbooks series.) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". xii+98 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood. 1937. 2s. 6d. R. & P.

## CLAY PRODUCTS TECHNICAL BUREAU OF GREAT BRITAIN

A Synopsis of brick.

pam. 11". Lond. [1937.] R.

(Technical) Bulletins:

No. 5. The re-use of salvaged brick, &c. By L. W. Burridge. [1937.]

No. 6. Mortar composition and its influence on the compressive strength of brickwork. (Abstract of paper.) By N. Davey. 1937.

— leaflets. 11" $\times$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Lond. 19—.

Reinforced brickwork. Etc.

pam. 11". Lond. 1937. R.

BUTTERWORTH (B.)

Some effects of soluble salts in clay products. (*From Trans. Ceramic Society*, xxxvi, May.)

pam. 8½". n.p. [1937.]

Presented by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

SMITH (H. P.)

\*Structural steelwork for buildings. (*Lockwood's Modern Handbooks series*.)

7¼". vii+104 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood. 1937. 2s. 6d. R. &amp; P.

YOUNG (J. McHARDY)

\*Reinforced concrete. (*Lockwood's Modern Handbooks series*.)

7¼". vii+86 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood. 1937. 2s. 6d. R. &amp; P.

MASON (J.)

\*Plastering plain and decorative. (*Lockwood's Modern Handbooks series*.)

7¼". vii+87 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood. 1937. 2s. 6d. R. &amp; P.

STOLPER (HANS)

Bauen in Holz [timber building]. Blockbau, fachwerk, plattenbau und hallenbau. (*Die Baubücher*, 14.)

2nd ed. 11½". 159 pp. Stuttgart: Hoffmann. 1937. (15s.) P.

## SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT, PROOFING

WARREN (H. G.)

\*Plumbing. (*Lockwood's Modern Handbooks series*.)

7¼". viii+119 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood. 1937. 2s. 6d. R. &amp; P.

ASHMORE (S. A.) and HUGHES (A. W. McK.)

Use of certain coal-tar naphtha distillates for destruction of bed-bugs. (*From British Medical Jnl.*, 27 Feb.)

leaflet. 8½". n.p. [1937.] R.

BRITISH STANDARD INSTITUTION

British standard specifications, *cont.* :—

No. 539. B. s. dimensions of drain fittings, salt-glazed ware and salt-glazed glass (vitreous) enamelled fireclay.

Revised ed. 8½". Lond. 1937. 2s. R.

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS

Annual report : 47th, 1934-35. *Extract containing* : Scanlan W. H., The One-pipe system of drainage ; Chermayeff (S. I.), The Architect in the modern world.

extract. 7¾". [1935.]

BRITISH STANDARD INSTITUTION

British standard specifications :

No. 737. B. s. s. for non-ignitable and self-extinguishing boards with mineral base for electrical purposes.

8½". Lond. 1937. 2s. R.

No. 738. B. s. definitions for the non-ignitable and self-extinguishing properties of solid electrical insulating materials *etc.*

8½" Lond. 1937. 2s. R.

SCIENCE MUSEUM

Electric illumination. *&c.* By W. T. O'Dea.

pam. 9¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. &amp; Science Museum. 1936. 6d. R.

COMBUSTION APPLIANCE MAKERS ASSOCIATION (SOLID FUEL)

Annual conference : First, . . . 1937.

Dupl. typescript (printed cover). 9¾". Lond. 1937. 2s. 6d. R.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Means of escape in case of fire—principles upon which requirements are based.

pam. 12". Lond. 1936. R.

DAVIS (A. H.)

Noise. (*Changing world library, wrapper series title*.)

7½" x + 148 pp.+pls. Lond.: Watts. 1937. 2s. 6d. R.

ANTI-NOISE LEAGUE

Noise abatement. Second annual report . . . for 1935-36. [1937?] R.

## ENGINEERING

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Proceedings.

Brief subject and author index of papers in the Proceedings 1847-1936.

8½". Lond. [1937.] R.

## TOPOGRAPHY

ROUSE (CLIVE)

The Old towns of England. (*British heritage series*.)

8½". viii + 120 pp.+pls. Lond.: Batsford. 1936. 7s. 6d. R.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

British architects' conference :

1937, Leeds. Handbook.

pam. 7½". Lond. 1937.

LEEDS : CITY ART GALLERY

Sixty pictures of Yorkshire scenery. [Exhibition catalogue.]

pam. 8½". [Leeds.] 1937. 6d.

Presented.

LEWIS (EILUNED and PETER)

The Land of Wales. (*British heritage series*.)

8½". viii + 120 pp.+pls. Lond.: Batsford. 1937. 7s. 6d. R.

## TOWN PLANNING AND GARDENS

McNAMARA (KATHERINE)

Landscape architecture. A classified bibliography *etc.* (Harvard University School of Landscape Architecture.) (Printed title-page.)

repr. typescript. 10¾". (6)+209 pp. Camb., Mass. 1934. (12s. 6d.) P.

LOCKWOOD (ALICE G. B.), *editor*

Gardens of colony and state. Gardens and gardeners of the American colonies and of the Republic before 1840. (Garden Club of America. By many aus.)

2 vols. 14¼". [New York:] Scribner. 1931. (£4 10s. the 2.) P.

The following works were purchased and placed in the Reference Library :—

LONDON, Corporation of the City of

The Royal Exchange. [Reports, extracts from proceedings of the Joint Gresham Committee, specifications, *etc.*] [1839-49.]

COTMAN (JOHN SELL)

Antiquities of St. Mary's Chapel, at Stourbridge, near Cambridge. 1819.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

[Some Gothic churches, reports of the Society, *etc.*] 1840-42.

GIBSON (MATTHEW)

A View of the ancient and present state of the churches of Door, Home-Lacy, and Hempsted ; . . . 1727.

SWEETING (Rev. W. D.)

Historical and architectural notes on the parish churches in and around Peterborough. 1868.

BURT (Rev. J. T.)

The Petition and Commission . . . for the re-building of the parish church of Stoke Doyle, . . . with . . . notes . . . by W. D. Sweeting. [1884.]

SANDARS (SAMUEL)

Historical . . . notes on Great Saint Mary's Church, Cambridge 1869.

SUFFOLK

Architectural notes on the churches . . . of Suffolk. 1855.

[MAYO (CHARLES)]

A History of Wimborne Minster *etc.* 1860.

JACKSON (JOHN GEORGE) and ANDREWS (G. T.)

Illustrations of Bishop West's chapel in Putney Church, Surrey. 1825.



## OLIVER (REV. GEORGE)

Historic collections, relating to the monasteries in Devon. 1820.

## SCOTT (SIR GEORGE GILBERT)

Gleanings from Westminster Abbey, &c. 2nd ed. 1863.

## GOUGH ( )

The History of Crowland Abbey, . . . and . . . the Triangular Bridge. 1816.

## ENGLISH (HENRY SCALE)

Crowland and Burgh. . . . 3 vols. 1871.

## WALCOTT (MACKENZIE E. C.)

A Breviate of the cartulary of the priory church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lanercost. [18—.]

## KITE (EDWARD)

The Monumental brasses of Wiltshire : . . . 1860.

## RAVEN (J. J.)

The Church bells of Cambridgeshire. 2nd ed. 1882.  
Also 3 works placed in store and 2 placed in the Loan Library.

## Correspondence

### THE ARCHITECT TO-DAY

East Meon,  
Hants.

28.7.37

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—“An architect in the world to-day is a man who takes fees or a salary for getting buildings put up.” This is the definition given by the late Professor of Fine Art at Oxford and President-elect of the Institute in an article under the heading in your JOURNAL. At Leeds in his presidential swan song, Mr. Thomas emphatically enlarged the architect's activities: “Creation is our main duty—new efficiency, new order and new beauty—that our forefathers have created for us.”

“Beauty with a big B is best left out of any question we do not want to become a vexed one.” “Now that the irritating past is lapsing into harmless history (sic) we realise that no art can be made by negation.” “Beauty is a thing to be watched for, to be prayed for, to be written for, not to be dogmatised about.” Replies the President to be. What is the young architect to make out of all this? Surely we are, whether liking it or not, expressing in our building activities the age in which we live, and there are no two opinions as to the values of these. It is comforting to think that as long as man needs artificial shelter, architects are bound to secure employment, but it is clearly a poor lookout for those who believe there is, and always has been, a dogma of Beauty and know that its atmosphere can only be created out of a utility and with materials that have qualities that are not readily available to-day.

Mr. Goodhart Rendel reminds us that it is 46 years ago that 13 architects registered their views in regard to architecture, *A Profession or an Art*, and in the preface of that book we read:—

“Now the intimate connection of architecture with construction is at once her glory and her weakness. It is her glory because it raises her in one respect above the arts by making her a necessity and not merely a luxury; it gives her a motive and a *raison d'être* in which the others are wanting. The other arts add a supreme pleasure to life, but they are not indispensable; architecture satisfies an imperative physical want, and in satisfying it satisfies the artistic senses at the same time in the most perfect way.”

In 1907 Parliament and the British public were again

discussing violently the same question in connection with India. I quote from a *Morning Post* leader:—

“Architecture is now with us no longer a matter in which national labour can freely and intelligently co-operate, nor even in which the average citizen can interpret himself as an expression of the feelings and ideas of himself and his race, but a strictly enclosed preserve in which a certain number of building Brahmins go through their stately evolution for each other's delectation, while an occasional passer-by stops to peep through a hole in the hedge and wonder what it is all about.”

For Brahmins read Contractor and the description applies to the modern industrial world.

Optimism must be almost the monopoly of the profession who increase in numbers as their employment, except as draughtsmen, seems less possible. However, we are a recording age, and photography has reached a stage of sensibility under the control of the artist which must be of great value. The art of Muirhead Bone has called attention to the beauty of the skeleton of our buildings, and much that has been lost in the tragedy of Spain will live on in his beautiful records.

I wonder if Burke of the Sublime and Beautiful is still read—he at least provided matter for Wilkin's preface to that apparently forgotten classic Vitruvius. Perhaps Lord Baldwin will be also remembered by his efforts to champion that priceless inheritance, our old cottages. The revival of the craftsmanship long dormant among a people is not a hopeless task he says—perhaps he intends to devote his leisure to this. He realises that cottages and their crafts can only be recreated when their true function is active. Some architects will readily know the author of the following:—

“The modern world has so neglected philosophy and so stimulated aesthetics that it has an impulse and never knows what to do with it. It is true that every revolution is a renascence and can only be a renascence; what we need is never things new, but always things renewed. If the truth were re-established in relation to its roots which are in religion and the origin of our wanderings, we should have in the arts quite as much that is really fresh and a great deal more that is really fine. We should be much more original if we knew that originality can only be a return to origins. As long as it is merely called progress it will be merely enjoyed as fashion. There is nothing new under the sun; and ought not to be, for those whose dull impudence cannot realise that there is a different sunrise every day.”

Yours faithfully,

P. MORLEY HORDER [F.]

## Notes

### MR. PERCY THOMAS

Mr. Percy Thomas, Past-President, had conferred on him in July an honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Wales.

We have been informed by Mr. Thomas that he does not want to use the title *Doctor* or to be referred to as Dr. Thomas.

### ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

#### SECRETARY'S RETIREMENT

Many of those who during many years past have known Miss E. H. Mann will hear with interest that she retired last month from the secretaryship of the Society and has married. Miss Mann was first assistant secretary and, succeeding Mr. Rudolf Dirks, became secretary in 1930. For some years before Mr. Dirks' retirement from the editorship of the JOURNAL, Miss Mann was also assistant editor.

Under her administration of the Architects' Benevolent Society the Pension and Family Provision insurance scheme for architects was begun. This greatly increased the funds of the society; and when the slump came and the architects' unemployment scheme was started Miss Mann was instrumental in collecting over £12,000 for the fund.

The new secretary of the society is Miss B. N. Solly.

### R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The R.I.B.A. announce that the following Maintenance Scholarships have been awarded for the year 1937-38:

- An R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £70 per annum to Mr. J. S. Minton of Shrewsbury.
- An R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £60 per annum to Mr. I. L. B. Hopkins of Aberdeen.
- An R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £55 per annum to Mr. T. H. Lodge of Brighouse, Yorkshire.
- An R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £55 per annum to Mr. P. R. Ferguson of Runwell, Essex.
- An R.I.B.A. (Houston) Maintenance Scholarship of £100 per annum to Mr. J. L. Ware of London.
- An R.I.B.A. (Houston) Maintenance Scholarship of £100 per annum to Mr. Michael Shephard of Liverpool.
- The Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45 per annum at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, London, to Mr. S. Cruickshank of London.

The Maintenance Scholarships awarded last year to the following candidates have been renewed for a further period of one year:

- Mr. F. A. R. Hill (Birmingham School of Architecture)—R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £100.
- Mr. A. M. Foyle (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London)—R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £70.
- Mr. P. L. Cleveland (Architectural Association School of Architecture)—R.I.B.A. (Houston) Maintenance Scholarship of £100.
- Mr. J. C. de C. Henderson (Architectural Association School of Architecture)—Builder Maintenance Scholarship of £50.

### APPOINTMENT VACANT

The Estates Governors, Alleyn's College of God's Gift (Dulwich College), advertise for the appointment of an Architect and Surveyor to the estates. Full conditions of the

appointment can be seen at the R.I.B.A. or on application to the Secretary and General Manager, The Old College, Dulwich, S.E.21.

The Architect and Surveyor will receive a retaining fee of £100 per annum, and fixed fees or percentage emoluments on the work executed.

### APPOINTMENTS VACANT AT THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for appointment as Studio Instructors in the Day School of Architecture.

Two instructors are to be appointed, and will be required to attend for seven or eight periods in each week.

The salary will be proportionately related to the Burnham Scale for full-time teachers.

It is also proposed to appoint Studio Instructors and Lecturers on Building Construction in the Evening School of Architecture. Salary: 24s. per attendance of three hours.

Applicants for the above appointments are required to be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and should have been trained in a Recognised School of Architecture. They should have had good office experience, but previous teaching experience is not essential, although desirable. The appointments will date from 20 September 1937.

Applications, giving full particulars of training and experience, should be addressed to the Secretary, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London, N.7, not later than 1 September 1937.

### FREE PLACES IN THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AT THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

The Governors of the Northern Polytechnic are prepared to award a number of free places in the School of Architecture, tenable for two years. The object of the awards is to provide facilities for full-time study for those who have been successful in passing the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. as the result of instruction in evening schools or by private study.

Applicants must be resident in the Administrative County of London.

Application should be made in writing to Mr. T. E. Scott [F.], head of the school, not later than 1 September 1937.

### THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION JUNE 1937

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Hull, Manchester, Newcastle and Plymouth, from 4 to 10 June, 1937.

Of the 211 candidates examined 87 passed and 124 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—

Adler, Cyril.	Bowyer, Roy.
Baff, Lionel Charles McKew.	Boyman, Leslie Thomas.
Bailey, George Frederick.	Bradley, Kenneth Eaton.
Barlow, Leonard Robert.	Budding, Ronald William.
Bell, Thomas Frederick.	Burton, Harold Ernest.
Beresford, Jack.	Chandler, George Richard.
Bevan, Tom Wadkin.	Clark, Reginald William.
Biggs, Alfred George.	Collier, Harold James.
Bowler, Frederick Charles.	Corner, Thomas Henry.

Creed, Leslie George.  
 Cuzens, Gerald John.  
 Dale, George William.  
 Deakin, Frank.  
 Denton-Smith, Donald Charles.  
 Dod, Kenneth Logan.  
 Dootson, Harry.  
 Dunford, Frank William.  
 Eaton, Thomas Albert.  
 Eckersley, Henry.  
 Elder, Albert Joseph.  
 Elliott, George.  
 Enevoldson, Leslie Ivor.  
 Farrar, John.  
 Fraser, Oliver Leslie.  
 Garwood, Walter William.  
 George, Alfred.  
 Goddard, Frederic Walter.  
 Godfrey, James Arthur.  
 Graham, William Kenneth.  
 Graydon, Robert William.  
 Griffiths, Charles Lewis.  
 Hargreaves, Harry.  
 Harris, Leonard Reginald.  
 Hollingworth, Harry.  
 Hooper, David Vincent.  
 Howard, Albert Victor.  
 Jones, Thomas Maldwyn.  
 Kay, Harold Askew.  
 Kellett, Keith Gordon.  
 Kendall, Victor John.  
 Knott, Ronald Frank.  
 Landaw, David.  
 Lee (Mrs.) Annie.  
 Little, John Michael Desmond.

Lock, William Charles.  
 Lomas, Charles Anthony.  
 Love, Henry.  
 Lovell, John Dennis.  
 McKechnie, Charles.  
 McKee, James Roy.  
 Magson, William (Jnr.).  
 Marinier, Hildyard Viny.  
 Mather, Joseph Leslie.  
 Matthews, Gordon Edward.  
 Morley, Leslie.  
 Noall, Norman McKirdy.  
 Priestley, Thomas John.  
 Raven, Kenneth Alfred.  
 Richardson, Kenneth French.  
 Robertson, Peter McDonald.  
 Sealey, Walter George.  
 Serpell, John Hamilton.  
 Silcock, Raymond.  
 Singer, Thomas Stanley.  
 Slade, Charles Kenneth.  
 Smith, Leslie Montague.  
 Soulsby, John Peter Frederick.  
 Steer, Oliver Edwin.  
 Thomas, Anthony Edward.  
 Townrow, Stanley.  
 Trigg, Geoffrey Howard.  
 Vine, Sidney Frederic.  
 Wheale, Ronald Tapley.  
 Whitby, George Frederick.  
 Wigley, William Richard de Winton.  
 Williams, Alfred Edward.  
 Wilmshurst, William Edward.  
 Wilson, Stephen.

#### NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

21 June 1937

##### THE RETIRING PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon. Secretary referred to the extremely valuable work which Mr. Percy Thomas had done for the Institute and the profession during his term of office as President, and it was resolved by acclamation that a very cordial vote of thanks be passed in favour of the President.

The President thanked the Hon. Secretary and Council for their kind resolution and referred to the services of those members of Council who were retiring at the close of the session. On the proposition of the President a cordial vote of thanks was passed in favour of the retiring members of Council.

##### THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE BRONZE MEDAL 1936

The award of the Jury in favour of the Nurses' House, Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, W.C., designed by Messrs. Stanley Hall and Easton & Robertson [F.F.] was formally reported.

##### R.I.B.A. ARCHITECTURE BRONZE MEDALS: NOTTINGHAM, DERBY AND LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The award of the medal for the area of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society in favour of Miss M. E. Hardstaff's Charity Almshouses, Gedling, near Nottingham, designed by Mr. T. Cecil Howitt [F.], was formally approved.

##### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, PARIS

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (President-elect) and Dr. H. V. Lancaster [F.] were appointed as additional delegates to the International Congress of Architects, Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine [F.] having been appointed at a previous meeting. INTERNATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING CONGRESS, PARIS  
 Sir Raymond Unwin (Past-President) was appointed as the R.I.B.A. delegate to the International Housing and Town Planning Congress held in Paris from 5 to 11 July.

##### CONCRETE AND BRICKWORK IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Percy J. Waldram [L.] was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the British Standards Institution Technical Com-

mittee B/45, set up to prepare a British Standard Specification for concrete and brickwork in building construction.

##### HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS' NATIONAL JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPRENTICESHIP

Mr. Thos. E. Scott [F.] was appointed to serve on the National Council of Apprenticeship.

##### PROPOSED BUILDING BYE-LAWS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

The Science Standing Committee reported that the revised proposed building bye-laws of the London County Council had been considered by the joint Committee of the R.I.B.A., the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Structural Engineers.

The Committee further reported that the proposed bye-laws incorporated the majority of the suggestions made by the joint Committee, and letters had been sent to the Minister of Health by the four bodies reiterating the objections not met by the County Council.

##### SCALE OF ARCHITECTS' CHARGES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES' AND PUBLIC UTILITY SOCIETIES' HOUSING WORK

On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee it was agreed to amplify the Scale of Architects' Charges for Local Authorities' and Public Utility Societies' Housing Work to cover fees for schemes of less than ten houses. A note of the Council's decision was reported in the JOURNAL of 26 June 1937.

##### THE 1936 FORM OF SUB-CONTRACT

On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee it was agreed to allow the following endorsement to appear on the 1936 Form of Sub-Contract which had been amended by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Federation of Specialists and Sub-Contractors to meet the views of the Committee:—

"... and recommended by the Royal Institute of British Architects for general use in conjunction with the R.I.B.A. 1931 Form of Main Contract in cases where the Sub-Contractor is a nominated Sub-Contractor as defined by Clause 15 (a) of that Form."

##### PROPOSED NATIONAL SURVEY OF COTTAGES, ETC.

The intention of the Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee to make a national survey of cottages, etc., worthy of preservation was reported and the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee that the co-operation of the Allied Societies in England and Wales and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England should be invited.

##### GIFTS OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS TO THE LIBRARY

It was agreed to convey the cordial thanks of the Council to Lt.-Col. Sir Godfrey Dalrymple-White for his kindness in presenting to the Library a number of interesting prints and drawings.

##### MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected:—

As Hon. Fellow	1
As Hon. Associates	5
As Fellows	12
As Associates	15
As Licentiates	7

##### ELECTION 19 JULY 1937

Applications for membership were approved as follows:—

As Fellows	4 applications
As Associates	15 "
As Licentiates	7 "

##### APPLICATION FOR ELECTION AS LICENTIATE UNDER SECTION III(f) OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER OF 1925

One application was approved.

##### RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret:—

Frank Windsor [F.].  
 Edgar Marrotte [A.].  
 Christopher Mitchell Shiner [A.].  
 Harry Sinclair Stewart [A.].  
 George Bridges Hardy [L.].

## Obituaries

### W. E. VERNON CROMPTON [F.]

We regret to record the death of Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton [F.], who died on 24 July. Mr. Vernon Crompton was a member who gave many years' service on the Science Committee, his first year of membership of the Committee being in 1912. He was twice chairman, in 1917-19 and 1923-25. He was among the most erudite members of the Institute and was one of the keenest æsthetic philosophers in the profession, and a regular contributor to the JOURNAL review columns. His last review was written a few weeks ago and is printed in this number on page 955.

It is hoped to publish a fuller memoir of Mr. Vernon Crompton in the next number.

### JOHN JAMES HILL [F.]

Mr. John James Hill was born at Heaton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1874 and died on 20 July 1937.

He was an articulated pupil with the late Mr. John Walton Taylor [F.] of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with whom he afterwards served as assistant, gaining a wide general experience in domestic and ecclesiastical work. During this important period of his professional career Mr. Hill acted as Clerk of Works on some of Mr. Taylor's jobs, including a big departmental store and important works which were carried out in one of the more famous of the old north country castles.

Such experience as this served to develop in Mr. Hill an unusual thoroughness and practical sense of construction—features which combined with an innate sense of the æsthetic and a great personal charm produced a result which was well known and highly respected by clients and contractors alike.

Mr. Hill commenced practice about the year 1900 and his work covered a wide and varied scope. In addition to private houses, he was responsible for a considerable amount of factory and school work, a theatre and a number of important restorations and remodellings of licensed properties.

His principal work was the recently completed Newcastle-upon-Tyne Crematorium, a building which is outstanding of its type and in the planning of which Mr. Hill was able to demonstrate his desire and ability to blend the layout of a building with that of a garden and a magnificent approach.

A well-known member of the Northern Architectural Association, he was also a Fellow of the Institute of Arbitrators and carried out important arbitration work in connection with damage caused by colliery subsidences, etc.

Mr. Hill was a well-known natural historian and a great lover of the country, particularly of his native county of Northumberland, of which he had a most intimate knowledge. His fur and feather—its moors and crags—trees and shrubs, were a joy to him as were his drawings and descriptions of them a joy to others.

At one time he was a member of the Council of the Northumberland Natural History Society and was for one year Field President.

He was actively interested in the work of the Young Men's

Christian Association and his talks on architecture and natural history were very popular with that body.

Mr. Hill leaves no successor in practice.

J. H.

### ALEXANDER GODOLPHIN BOND, M.A. [F.]

Mr. A. G. Bond was born in 1870, and died on 27 May last at the age of 67. He was educated at Bath College and at Keble College, Oxford.

He was trained for a time in the office of Mr. Bligh Bond at Bristol, and also that of Messrs. Howgate and Henty, of 115 Gower Street. He was elected an Associate of the Institute in 1897, and a Fellow in 1921. He began practice at 115 Gower Street, W.C.1, in 1898, and he also practised at Watford.

At various periods of his career he had with him in partnership Mr. Claude Batley [A.], now of Bombay, and Mr. C. Scott Cockrill [A.]. He is succeeded by Mr. C. W. Bond [A.].

Mr. Bond's death will be felt as a personal loss to many members of the R.I.B.A., and in particular to the hundreds of those who during the last 39 years have benefited from his professional help in preparing for the qualifying examinations. The pre-war generation especially will remember him as representing one of the few means by which they could hope to gain the technical and architectural knowledge required to enable them to pass successfully such examinations, and since the war also very many students have found in him a ready helper and sympathetic tutor.

Although he will probably be remembered most in his capacity as an architectural coach, Mr. Bond was, nevertheless, a very competent architect, and carried out many works of interest, including St. Michael's Church at Watford, and Unity House extension for the N.U.R. In all his dealings with his fellow men, and in all he did, he showed a most uncommon gentleness of character. His insight into the needs of others, and his sincere desire at all times to help them to succeed, must have endeared him to all those who were privileged to come into contact with him in any way.

C. W. B.

### O. B. PETER [Ret. F.]

We regret to record the death on 26 April of Mr. Otto Bathurst Peter, in his 83rd year. Mr. Peter was educated at Cheltenham College and on leaving school was articled to Mr. Haywar [F.] in London. In 1877 he became an Associate of the Institute and in 1891 a Fellow. He retired in 1910 and was succeeded in practice by his son, Mr. A. G. Peter, P.A.S.I.

Mr. Peter's first large building, for which he was joint architect, was Launceston Town Hall, opened in 1887. He also designed Barclays, Lloyds and Fox Fowler banks in the Square at Launceston and the Liberal Club there; and restored and added to a large number of churches all over Devon and Cornwall. He also built a number of chapels, private houses and schools.

In 1885 Mr. Peter produced with his father (Mr. Richard Peter) a history of Launceston, a copy of which is in the R.I.B.A. Library. He also wrote a large number of historical pamphlets, chiefly on church history.

He was for many years secretary to the Launceston Scientific and Historical Society, and it was through his instigation that



the site of the Priory of St. Thomas was purchased and excavated and that the Southgate at Launceston was not demolished.

#### R. J. THOMSON [F.]

Mr. Robert John Thomson, who died on 2 February, was born in 1864 and articled to Sir John Sulman, and attended the A.A. class of design from 1882-1885. Ten years later he started practice at 49 Hill Road, Wimbledon, where his son, Mr. J. S. Thomson [A.], will carry on the practice. He joined his father in 1924.

Among Mr. Thomson's chief works are the public swimming baths and lending library, Wimbledon; a maternity wing and various extensions at Nelson Hospital; the children's ward block at Wimbledon Hospital; the Weir Hospital and the Wandsworth Borough Council Maternity Home, Balham, and numerous private residences and business premises. Mr. Thomson was also surveyor to the Wimbledon Licensing Justices since 1912.

#### A. R. G. FENNING [F.]

We regret to record the death on 25 May of Mr. Arthur Fenning at the age of 82.

In 1871 he was articled to Habershon & Pite in London, and in 1883 started to practise by himself. Mr. Fenning built a large number of churches both in Eastbourne (where he practised as well as in London) and different parts of the country, among them being St. Elizabeth's Church, Eastbourne, with Messrs. Stoneham & Son, and St. John's, All Saints and Holy Trinity churches there; the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Charing Cross Road; St. Andrews, Oxford; St. Paul's, Oswaldtwistle, Lancs.; St. Matthew's, Blackburn; St. Cuthbert's, Norwich; St. Stephen's, Leicester; and Wycliff Hall, Oxford.

Mr. Fenning was a past-president of the South-Eastern Society of Architects. He is succeeded in practice by Mr. W. Ernest Monro [F.], who was his pupil and nephew.

#### A. E. SHERVEY [F.]

We regret to record the death on 25 May of Mr. Albert Edward Shervey.

Mr. Shervey was born in Australia in 1867 and was articled to Mr. Kirkpatrick in Sydney. He practised there until 1904, when he came to England and joined Mr. C. E. Mallow, who was building municipal offices for the Bournemouth Borough Council. Two years later Mr. Shervey was invited to go to Bournemouth to design new schools for the borough, and later he became deputy borough architect, resigning in 1933. He became a Fellow of the Institute in 1925.

A large number of prominent buildings in Bournemouth were designed by him. With the late F. W. Lacey he built the Law Courts and the Municipal College. He also built the Council Chamber, Open Air Schools, the War Memorial, the Victoria Park Wesleyan Sunday Schools, and about 400 Council houses.

#### W. H. ASHFORD [A.]

We regret to record the death on 27 May of Mr. William Ashford. He was born in 1870 and was trained at the Bir-

mingham School of Art. After working at Rhayader, Radnorshire, and Cardiff, he returned to Birmingham in 1903, and practised by himself. Here he built a great number of schools, besides others at Headington, Caversham, Tiverton, and Croydon. In Birmingham he built the Selly Park Schools, Selly Park; the Nansen Road Schools, Saltley; and the Pit-maston Road Schools, Hall Green.

#### CHARLES E. BARRY [A.]

We regret to record the death on 4 May of Mr. Charles Barry, a member of the family which has been connected with the Institute since its foundation.

Mr. Barry was born in 1855, and was trained in his father's office. He practised first in Washington, as consulting architect to the British Embassy, and later at Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, where his son, Mr. Caryl A. R. Barry [A.], will continue the practice.

Mr. Barry built the Liverpool Street Hotel; various stations for the South Eastern Railway; the out-patients' department for the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street; enlargements and additions at Epsom College; Tadworth Church, Surrey; and various private houses in different parts of the country. He was also architect and surveyor to the Dulwich College estates.

#### R. B. PRATT [A.]

Mr. Robert Baillie Pratt, whose death we regret to record, on 12 April, was born in 1864 and was articled to Messrs. Marshal and Mackenzie in Aberdeen. From 1897 he practised on his own in Elgin and during the war he did Government work in Stromness, Orkney. Mr. Pratt built several hotels, business premises and private houses. His last work was a model bungalow school.

#### ALASTAIR W. HUGHES [A.]

We regret to record the death on 28 March, in a motor accident in Melbourne, of Mr. Alastair Hughes. He was 27 years old and was educated at Geelong Grammar School, Australia, and Canford School and the Architectural Association in England. He was a graduate of Sydney University and became an Associate of the Institute in 1936.

#### H. P. TUFNAIL [L.]

Mr. Harry Tufnail, who died on 5 April, was born in 1879 and was articled to Mr. W. Harston, town surveyor, Dartford, in 1894. He practised in Bognor Regis for over twenty-five years, and during the war he served for four years, receiving the M.B.E.

#### HAMISH McNAB [L.]

Mr. Hamish McNab, whose death on 22 April we regret to record, was born in 1891 and trained at the Glasgow School of Art and the Glasgow Technical College, and later in the office of Mr. James Millar in Glasgow.

His work, in partnership with the late Mr. William Hunter McNab, was principally domestic. He built houses at Kilbride and Bearsden, and was lecturer at the Paisley Technical College and at Coatbridge Technical College.

#### CORRECTION

We regret that in the obituary of Mr. Sydney Kitson which appeared in the JOURNAL of 17 July the name of one of Mr. Kitson's partners, Mr. N. Pyman, was misspelt Ryman.

## ALLIED SOCIETIES

### NORTH WALES ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, 12 June, in the Council Chamber of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. The following members were elected as officers and members of the Council for the year 1937-38:—

President: Richard Hall, Esq. [F].

Vice-President: S. Colwyn Foulkes, Esq., Hon. M.Arch. [A].

Hon. Treasurer: Richard Hall, Esq. [F].

Hon. Secretary: Captain Robert Parker, M.C. [A].

Members of Council: E. Whitfield Burnett, Esq. [F]; H. Harold Hughes, Esq., M.A. [A], F.S.A., R.C.A.; G. A. Humphreys, Esq. [F], F.S.A., R.C.A.; Herbert L. North, Esq., B.A.Cantab. [A]; F. A. Roberts, Esq. [F].

Hon. Excursion Secretary: L. Moseley, Esq. [L], P.A.S.I.

The following are notes from the report of the Council for the year 1936-37:—

**Membership.**—The present membership is 31 Senior Members, 1 Student Member, 4 Hon. Members.

**Architects' Registration Fee.**—Arrangements were made with the Architects' Registration Council for the payment of the registration fee for members belonging to the North Wales Architectural Society *in bloc*, this payment being charged against the Society.

In the interests of the members certain matters were taken up with the Registrar of the Architects' Registration Council with a view to a better control of certain individuals practising as registered architects.

Mr. S. Colwyn Foulkes represented the Society at R.I.B.A. Allied Societies Conferences.

**Library.**—During the year the Library has been enriched by a gift of books from the R.I.B.A.

**Exhibition of Civic Centres.**—Application was made to the R.I.B.A. for the loan of the Civic Centres photographs for exhibition at Colwyn Bay or Llandudno. The R.I.B.A. replied that the exhibition had been booked up for several years by the larger centres so that this project had to be postponed.

**Architects' Registration Bill.**—Every effort was made by the Council to further this Bill; all the Members of Parliament for the counties and boroughs of North Wales were written to and urged to support the measure.

**Christmas Lectures for Young People.**—The Council are going further into the matter of children's lectures and hope to give one or two trial lectures at Christmas if suitable lantern slides, etc., can be obtained.

**Flintshire Building Trades Association.**—The Secretary of this Association submitted to the Council a schedule of proposed charges to be made for certain classes of work. A circular letter was sent to all members of this Society asking them their views, and the consensus of opinion thus obtained was passed on to the Secretary of the Building Trades Association.

**National Housing and Town Planning Council at Colwyn Bay.**—The N.H.T.P.C. requested the Society to nominate two members to attend this Conference. Mr. E. Whitfield Burnett and Mr. S. Colwyn Foulkes were duly appointed, and watched the interests of this Society.

**Exhibition of Architects' Drawings.**—The Librarian of the Free Library, Colwyn Bay, is trying to arrange an exhibition of drawings and photographs of architecture in North Wales. A circular letter was sent to all members asking them if they wished to exhibit, and five members have expressed their desire to submit illustrations of their work. Correspondence in this matter is still in progress.

### MANCHESTER SOCIETY

Professor A. E. Richardson [F.] gave a public lecture at the University of Manchester recently. This was organised by the Manchester Society, the Institute of Builders and the Royal Manchester Institution. He said that since the period of the war architecture, like most other things, has affected modern fashion. Many new theories have been put forward, many old ones have been suppressed. To-day some of the innovations have become normal features of the building and excite neither pleasure nor disgust, but all the outward signs of a changing world have been symbolised by strange elevations and crude ornament. The time is already past when people applauded the ingenuity of those who claimed to have discovered a new expression for the art of architecture.

The chief object of his lecture was to register the growing dissatisfaction of the public. Quite apart from the issue of old versus new there is the question of the influence of a robot style and its effects on art in general. At best its expression means a repetition of horizontal windows, flat roofs, cantilevered balconies, round towers and projections in the manner of Germany. Such devices sanction the universal adoption of a mannerism which acknowledges no rules. What is suited for a factory, or a school, provides the theme for a town hall and later a church. Between these extremes there are variations such as cinema fronts and these experiments in domestic work which are now being imitated by the speculative builder.

In view of the confusion of thought it is not surprising that some architects have refused to adjust their views to casual experiments. The system of construction is too doubtful for acceptance. In Germany and Holland shoddy and unsuitable construction is leading to the abandonment of "modern-looking" designs. In England we read of the difficulty of upkeep, and the risk of disintegration of walling, faults due to the elimination of features which time and climate had proved to be essential. These Icarus flights into realms of design evoke just contempt. The "modern-looking" building, therefore, is something to be viewed with suspicion if not entire distrust. How much better it would be if the public could distinguish between contemporary and "modern." The exponents of modernism adopted a system of construction which they borrowed from engineers, secondly they proceeded to adapt the system to architectural work without taking precautions against weather conditions. What is still more reprehensible in the pursuit of novelty the basic principles of design were discarded.

The revolt which has now become active is directed not against contemporary creative effort at its best, but against a mannerism which threatens to drag everything down to a common level. The question we must ask is, can one form of architecture alone offer satisfaction to the spiritual necessities of mankind in all parts of the world? There will always be those who will extend their researches to simple and ordinary things. There will always be the quest for the ideal, exercised it will be certain with courage and patience. Man creates and continues to create. He will continue to view past achievement with respect and he will profit by the lessons offered. The greatest danger comes from the imitator of fashions. Professor Lethaby once said "in art there is no advance, only return." Modernism as it is expressed to-day rests on an insecure foundation; it has not yet been realised by the innovators that the art of architecture depends upon the inner springs of idealism, and that to-day these springs are wanting.

The architecture we are supposed to admire for its originality proclaims disillusion and disenchantment. Cinderella has begun to hate the glass slipper. Material and industrial splendour such as is typical of a world of pseudo scientific make believe holds no message of hope.

## SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE

## WESTERN BRANCH

## 18TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 18th annual general meeting of the Western Branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects was held at the Hotel Metropole, Swansea. The provisions of the Architects' Registration Bill recently introduced into the House of Lords were fully discussed, and the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that this general meeting of the Western Branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects unanimously approves the provisions of the Bill now before Parliament as being in the interests of the architectural profession and necessary for the protection of the public, and urges that it be passed into law with the least possible delay."

A copy of this resolution has been sent to all the Members of Parliament in the area requesting them to give the Bill their support and vote in its passage through Parliament.

The result of the Students' Competitions was announced by the Assessor, Mr. Ernest E. Morgan [F.], who gave a detailed criticism of the drawings submitted, which was very much appreciated. A prize value £5 5s. was awarded to Mr. A. J. Gordon, an articled pupil in the office of the Borough Architect, for a measured drawing of the Royal Institution of South Wales at Swansea; and a prize value £5 5s. for the best design for a "Tuck Shop at a Public School" was awarded to Mr. G. E. Mortimer, who is articled to Mr. J. Herbert Jones [F.], and his success after only six months' pupilage is highly creditable.

The officers for the year were elected. Mr. G. R. Hubert Rogers [L.] was re-elected Chairman; Messrs. J. Herbert Jones [F.] and O. S. Portsmouth [A.] were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively; Messrs. Ernest E. Morgan [F.], Edwin Smith [A.], F. A. Broad [L.], W. S. P. Cottrell, V. E. Ward, W. K. Graham and J. F. Sturdy were elected members of the Branch Committee; and the following members were elected representatives of the Branch on the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects: Messrs. J. Herbert Jones [F.], G. R. Hubert Rogers [L.], Edwin Smith [A.], F. A. Broad [L.], Ernest E. Morgan [F.], V. E. Ward and C. de C. Penn.

## YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

MR. C. W. C. NEEDHAM, M.T.P.I. [F.], ELECTED PRESIDENT

The annual general meeting of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society was held at the Royal Station Hotel, Hull, on 26 April, when the annual report was adopted, and the retiring President, Mr. Harry Andrew, presented the Society's prizes.

The report stated that the present membership of the Society totals 170, viz., 12 honorary members, 72 fellows, 54 associates, 14 students, and 18 junior members.

The prize for measured drawings was awarded to Mr. J. T. Wilcox (Cottingham), and the prize for design to Mr. J. C. Ward (Hull).

The annual dinner held in York, and the excursion to Fountain's Abbey and Fountain's Hall, were most successful.

The activities at the Hull School of Architecture included lectures by Mr. Serge Chermayeff, Mr. Herbert Read and Mr. Moholy-Nagy. The R.I.B.A. prize for art schools and technical institutions was awarded to Mr. H. M. Tardrew and Mr. J. H. Napper has been awarded the R.I.B.A. town planning diploma.

The panels set up to advise planning authorities in the control of elevations have continued to function during the past year, and a good deal of useful work is being done, particularly by the York Panel. These panels are officially recognised by the R.I.B.A.-C.P.R.E. Central Panels Committee.

The accounts show a credit balance of £207 16s. 7d., and to the credit of local unemployment fund of £74.

The following officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. C. W. C. Needham; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. C. Leckenby, C. H. E. Bridgen and E. A. Pollard; Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. Jackson; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. A. Pollard; Council: Messrs. W. E. Biscoomb, A. Hick, C. Oliver, F. W. Porteus, A. Rankine, L. A. Reynolds, C. Rowntree, A. N. Thorpe, and H. F. Wharf.

## NOTTS, DERBY AND LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

## R.B.A. BRONZE MEDAL AWARDED TO THE NEW ALMSHOUSES AT GEDLING

The new almshouses at Gedling recently erected by the Governors of the Charity of Miss Mary Elizabeth Hardstaff have been awarded the Bronze Medal and Plaque of the R.I.B.A. for the best building erected in the district of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln during the three years ended 31 December 1936. The Bronze Medal is awarded to the architect, Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, D.S.O. [F.], of Nottingham, for his design, which consists of a group of ten almshouses, of which six are of the single-storey type and the remaining four have two storeys, and the Plaque is awarded to the Governors of the Charity and will be placed upon the almshouses in a suitable position.

The award is made by a jury composed of Mr. Stephen Welsh, M.A. [F.], of Sheffield, chairman, four laymen—Alderman William Crane (Nottingham), Mr. T. L. Ward (Derby), Mr. N. Denholm Davis (Nottingham) and Mr. A. Garland (Lincoln)—and four architects, Mr. A. E. Eberlin, M.C. [J.], Mr. T. H. Thorpe [F.], Mr. C. H. Calvert, M.C. [F.] and Mr. P. J. Bartlett [F.].

The almshouses are erected upon a piece of land at Gedling formerly belonging to Mr. F. Poole and are built of brick with tiled roofs, with a forecourt set back from the road. The forecourt contains flower beds, shrubs and a sunken lawn and the whole presents a most charming and beautiful picture and is planned with ability and foresight. The contractors were Messrs. Greenwoods (Mansfield), Ltd.

## SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the South-Eastern Society was held at Canterbury on Saturday, 19 June.

Over 70 people were present, and interesting visits were made to the new Telephone Exchange, Canterbury, the new Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and to the Cathedral.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. John L. Denman [F.]; Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. J. McLean [F.] (Brighton Chapter), Mr. H. Anderson [F.] (Canterbury Chapter), Mr. T. Graham Crump [L.] (Croydon Chapter), Mr. G. Maxwell Aylwin [F.] (Guildford Chapter), Mr. H. W. Coussens [A.] (Tunbridge Wells Chapter); Hon. General Treasurer, Mr. Cecil Burns [F.]; Hon. General Secretary, Mr. Colin Hay Murray [F.]; Hon. Auditor, Mr. J. W. Little [F.], M.T.P.I.

## SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE

A lecture on English Architecture, with lantern illustrations, was given by Mr. W. S. Purchon at the Technical College, Cardiff, on Wednesday, 26 May 1937, to a large number of senior students in secondary schools in Cardiff and district.

The arrangements had been made by Miss Handley, of the High School for Girls, Cardiff, on behalf of the South Wales Branch of the Art Teachers' Guild.

The giving of such lectures is encouraged by the R.I.B.A., and by bringing together senior students from a number of schools better results are achieved with a smaller effort than by giving similar lectures in each school.

## MEMBERSHIP LISTS

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ELECTION: 19 JULY 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 19 July 1937.

## AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (25)

- AGAGMAN: JACQUES N., B.Sc., Ankara, Turkey.  
 ARLUND: ERIK GUNNAR, Professor at the Technical High School, Stockholm; Stockholm, Sweden.  
 BALANOS: DR. NICOLAS, Conservateur des Monuments de Acropole; Dr. en Philosophie H.C. de l'Université de Wurzburg; Membre correspondant de l'Académie des Beaux Arts de San Fernando et des Instituts Archéologiques d'Allemagne et d'Autriche; Membre actif du Conseil Archéologique de Grèce et du Conseil de la Société Archéologique d'Athènes; Athens, Greece.  
 BEHRENS: PETER, Dr. H.C. Professor für Architektur; Mitglied und Senator der Preussischen Akademie der Künste; Berlin, Germany.  
 BILAU: LOUIS HIPPOLYTE, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur; Architecte diplômé par le Gouvernement; Architecte en chef des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux; Paris, France.  
 COUTO: ANTONIO, Arquitecto de 1a classe do Ministério das Obras Públicas e Comunicações, Lisbon, Portugal.  
 FREYSINET: EUGÈNE, Paris, France.  
 FUCHS: M. BOHUSLAV, Brno, Czecho-Slovakia.  
 GLEDON: SIEGFRIED, Dr. Phil. et Dipl. Ing., Zurich, Switzerland.  
 HOFFMANN: JOSEF, Architekt Oberbaurat Professor; Dr. Ing. h.c. der Technischen Hochschule, Berlin; Dr. h.c. der Technischen Hochschule, Dresden; Ord. Mitglied der Akademie der Künste, Berlin; Vienna, Austria.  
 LAUBE: EUGEN, Dr. Artis Architectorum H.C.; Professor of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Latvia; Chairman of the Section of Architectural Questions of the National Building Committee; Riga, Latvia.  
 LA CORBUSTIER: Paris, France.  
 MAILLART: ROBERT, Geneva, Switzerland.  
 MARCKELIUS: SVEN GOTTFRID, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 MOSER: WERNER MAX, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 MONTHE-KAAS: HERMAN, Oslo, Norway.  
 OUD: JACOBUS JOHANNES PIETER, Rotterdam, Holland.  
 PIACENTINI: MARCELLO, Accademico d'Italia Rome, Italy.  
 ROUX-SPITZ: MICHEL, Premier Grand Prix de Rome; Architecte en chef des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux; Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Paris, France.  
 STUBSBERG: OTTO RUDOLF, Professor Eidgenössische Techn. Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 SYRKUS: SZYMON, Warsaw, Poland.  
 THOMSEN: EDVARD, Professor of the Royal Academy of Arts; Dr. Ing. H.C., Copenhagen, Denmark.  
 VAGO: JOSEPH, Budapest, Hungary.  
 VAN DE VELDE: HENRY, Professeur Émérite de l'Université de Gand; Directeur-Honoraire de l'Institut Supérieur des Arts Décoratifs de l'État, etc., Tervueren, Belgium.  
 VAN EESTEREN: CORNELIS, Amsterdam, Holland.

## AS FELLOWS (4)

- FARMAN: ALBERT LAWRENCE [A. 1928].  
 GRAY: JAMES HENRY [A. 1911], Glasgow.  
 SMITH: EDWIN [A. 1914], Neath.  
 TALVALKAR: VASUDEO RAMCHANDRA [A. 1912], Baroda, India.

## AS ASSOCIATES (15)

- BARTLETT: HARGOURT, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination].

BLAND: OLIVER [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.

BURTON: KENNETH [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EGGLESTON: ROBERT ALEC [Final], Melbourne, Australia.

FOSTER: ALASTAIR STEWART [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Sunderland.

GRAY: MAXWELL CAMPLIN, B.Arch., N. Z. University [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination].

HARVEY: HAMMOND JOSEPH [Final].

LEACH: PETER TEED [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Southport, Lancs.

REUBEN: REUBEN SIMON [Final], Bombay, India.

RIXON: JOHN AUSTIN [Final].

SCOTT: ALAN DUDLEY, A.A.Dip. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

SIHERMAN: Miss JOAN [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Ipswich.

SMITH: MAURICE WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination],

STIRLING: HECTOR JOHN WATT [Final], Leicester.

TAYLOR: BERNARD [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Edgbaston, Birmingham.

## AS LICENTIATES (7)

- BLACK: WILLIAM, Dublin.  
 BULLIVANT: LINDSAY FRANK, Birmingham.  
 CURTIS: NORMAN WILLIAM.  
 HUGHES: JOHN GRIFFITH, Mold.  
 ROBINSON: HENRY RAYMOND, Redhill, Notts.  
 ROFFEY: PHILIP ALWYN WHELDAL.  
 WALKER: RAYMOND.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ELECTION: 18 OCTOBER 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 18 October 1937. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 24 August 1937.

## AS HON. FELLOWS (2)

- H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., etc., York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1. Proposed by the Council.  
 HAREWOOD: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, HENRY GEORGE CHARLES LASCELLES, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., Harewood House, Leeds. Proposed by the Council.

## AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (9)

- ELDEM: SEDAD HAKKI, Professeur, Académie des Beaux-Arts, Istanbul; Findikli, Istanbul, Turkey.  
 GROPIUS: WALTER ADOLF GEORG, Dr. Ing. honoris causa, Professor of Architecture at Harvard University; Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.



- GUEVREKIAN : GABRIEL, Architecte Conseil du Ministère de la Guerre ; Ancien architecte-en-chef de la Municipalité de Téhéran ; Ancien architecte-en-chef de la " Société Générale de Construction en Iran " ; Avenue Shah, Téhéran, Iran.
- KARANTINOS : PATROCLE, Membre du Conseil Supérieur d'Urbanisme ; Architecte auprès du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique ; 49 Rue de l'Académie, Athens, Greece.
- PAULSSON : NILS BERNHARD GREGOR, Ph.D., Professor at the University of Upsala, Upsala, Sweden.
- PERRET : AUGUSTE, Architecte en Chef des Bâtiments Civils et des Palais Nationaux ; Officier de la Légion d'Honneur ; 55 Rue Raynouard, Paris XVIe, France.
- SERT LOPEZ : JOSEF LLUIS, Barcelona, Spain.
- SIREN : PROFESSOR J. S., Kaisaniemenkatu 5, Helsingfors, Finland.
- TESSENOW : HEINRICH, Ordentlich Professor a.d. Technischen Hochschule, Berlin ; Dr. Phil. h.c., Dr. Ing. h.c., Leiter eines Meisterateliers für Baukunst ; a.d. Akademie der bildenden Künste, Berlin ; Berlin-Charlottenburg, Berliner Str. 170-72, Germany.

## AS FELLOWS (5)

- ELKINGTON : HYLTON BASH, [J. 1910], " Norfolk House," 7 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4 ; 35 Madrid Road, Barnes, S.W.13. Proposed by G. Leonard Elkington, George Elkington and Arthur G. Leighton.
- MEIKLE : JOSEPH ABRAHAM [J. 1921], 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1 ; 9 Cautley Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W.4. Proposed by Sidney K. Greenslade, F. W. Troup and Henry M. Fletcher.
- TEMPEST : FREDERICK WILLIAM [J. 1920], Mottistone Chambers, Regent Street, Mansfield, Notts. ; 25 King Edward Avenue, Mansfield. Proposed by T. Cecil Howitt, Sir Banister Fletcher and Cyril F. W. Haseldine.
- WINCH : KENNETH MARK [J. 1921], 10 Henrietta Street, W.1 ; 47 Granville Road, S.W.18. Proposed by Frank M. Elgood, Edward Hastie and T. Harry Gibbs.
- and the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination :—
- SPEIGHT : GILBERT GEORGE, County Offices, Preston ; " Lamorna," Yewlands Drive, Broughton, Preston. Proposed by S. Wilkinson, Lionel A. G. Prichard and John Edward Bladon.

## AS ASSOCIATES (17)

- BELL : ROGER HAYDOCK, B.Arch. L'pool [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination]. Solitude, Lurgan, Co. Armagh. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and R. H. Gibson.
- BRISTOW : MAURICE HENRY [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination]. 150 Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.21. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and Matthew J. Dawson.
- COLLINS : ERIC VICTOR [Final], 2 Crescent Mansions, Elgin Crescent, W.11. Proposed by E. W. Armstrong, Graham R. Dawbarn and Charles Cowles-Voysey.
- HAMILTON : IAN [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham) Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination]. 11 Moor Place, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, Professor R. A. Cordingley and Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker.
- HENTY : MISS BARBARA, A.A.Dip. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. 1 Tregunter Road, S.W.10. Proposed by G. A. Jellicoe, J. E. Townsend and Geoffrey Norman.
- HUNT : WALLACE PADFIELD [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted

from Final Examination]. 11 Broomhall Road, Sheffield. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, Professor Patrick Abercrombie and W. Geo. Davies.

IRVINE : WILLIAM JAMES CASTLE [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination]. 5 Hosfield Avenue, Aberdeen. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, A. G. R. Mackenzie and John G. Marr.

KENDREW : GILBERT FAVIELL [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination]. 50A Queens Court, Hyde Park, W.2. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and Matthew J. Dawson.

LEWIS : IDRIS JOHN, Dip.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination]. 146 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Proposed by W. S. Purchon, Percy Thomas and John Francis Groves.

LLOYD : MISS MARY ELIOT [Passed five years' joint course at the Birmingham School of Architecture and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. 681 The White House, Albany Street, N.W.1. Proposed by G. A. Jellicoe and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (b).

PORTER : THOMAS McEWAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. Westdown, The Ridgeway, Guildford. Proposed by G. Blair Innie and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (b).

ROWE : KENARD ROBERT CHARLES [Final], 13 Grenville Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Fred. J. Wills, L. Stuart Stanley and H. O. Corfiato.

SCOTT : WALTER SCHOMBERG [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination]. Broomlands, Kelso, Roxburghshire. Proposed by Reginald T. J. Fairlie, Darcy Braddell and B. N. H. Orphoot.

SENIOR : FRANK, Dip.Arch. (Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination]. 159 Sheen Road, Richmond. Proposed by Joseph Addison, T. H. Johnson and H. A. Johnson.

SMITH : STANLEY [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination]. 56 Plasterun Avenue, Cardiff. Proposed by W. S. Purchon, T. Alwyn Lloyd and Percy Thomas.

TIBBITS : EDWARD VERNEY, A.A.Dip. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. 11 West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex. Proposed by Harry Sherwood and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (b).

WRIE : MISS ALVINA MABLIN, Dip.Arch. (Cardiff) [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination]. 1 Grove Place, Whitchurch, Cardiff. Proposed by W. S. Purchon, W. James Nash and D. Pugh-Jones.

## AS LICENTIATES (6)

CARTER : JAMES, Institute Buildings, Windermere ; Lynwood, Windermere. Proposed by A. N. W. Hodgson, Sir Edwin Cooper and Theodore Fyfe.

GEDDES : CHARLES WILLIAM, Rochester House, Portland Street, Swansea ; 3 Glanmor Court, Swansea. Proposed by J. Herbert Jones, Henry A. Ellis and Ernest E. Morgan.

HALE : ALFRED JAMES, c/o Wallace Marchmont, Esq., 11 Stanley House, Larkhall, S.W.8 ; 44 Broxholm Road, West Norwood, S.E.27. Proposed by Wallace Marchmont, T. Frederick Ingram and W. S. Grice.

JONES : WILFRED LESLIE, c/o E. G. W. Souster, Esq., 3 St. James's Street, S.W.1 ; Shillingstone, High Park Road, Kew Gardens,

Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

CITIVENS: ROBERT, 5 Eaton Gate, S.W.1; 15 Palace Street, S.W.1. Proposed by Percy Thomas, Robert Atkinson and Thos. S. Tait.

WALKER: FRANK HUGH, Institute Buildings, Windermere; Boot Gate, Windermere. Proposed by A. N. W. Hodgson, Sir Edwin Cooper and Theodore Fyfe.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ELECTION: 6 DECEMBER 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 6 December 1937. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 10 November 1937.

#### AS FELLOW (1)

VORBURN: GEORGE BERTRAM EDWARD [J. 1921], Public Works Department, Jerusalem, Palestine; Katamon, Jerusalem, Palestine. Proposed by W. J. Price, Bernard George and Cecil G. Butler.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (14)

BOHM: ROOLF VERNON [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. Government Road, Belair, South Australia. Proposed by L. Laybourne-Smith, W. H. Bagot and Philip R. Claridge.

BROGAN: BERNARD ALWYN [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. "Bowenfels," 50 Hilltop Crescent, Manly, New South Wales, Australia. Proposed by Evan Smith, B. J. Waterhouse and Arthur Wm. Anderson.

DYSON: GERALD THORLEY [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 4 Arthur Avenue, Brighton Beach, Victoria, Australia. Proposed by Leighton Irwin, W. A. Henderson and Percy A. Oakley.

JONES: HORACE EUSTACE TWENTYMAN, Dip.Arch. (Cape Town) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects]. "Alpha," Park Road, Rosebank, Cape Town, S. Africa. Proposed by John Perry, F. K. Kendall and James Morris.

MCDONALD: BERNARD MARGHAND, Dip.Arch. (Cape Town) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects]. 18 Hastings Street, Tamboerskloof, Cape Town, South Africa. Proposed by F. K. Kendall, John Perry and James Morris.

MOLINE: GEOFFREY LEWIS [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. Hasely Court, Plumer Road, Rose Bay, Sydney, Australia. Proposed by A. G. Stephenson, P. H. Meldrum and Percy A. Oakley.

MURRAY: ALAN JAMES, B.Arch. [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 54 Beresford Road, Rose Bay, Sydney, Australia. Proposed by Professor Leslie Wilkinson, Professor Alfred S. Hook and W. R. Richardson.

ORPEN: JOHN JOSEPH OVERTON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. Box 59, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, South Africa. Proposed by Gordon Leith, Robert Howden and W. C. von Berg.

PRENTICE: ROY RIGGALL [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 63 Stevenson Street, Kew, Victoria, Australia. Proposed by Leighton Irwin, K. A. Henderson and Charles E. Serpell.

RETIFF: ALBERT JOHN COATON, B.A.Arch. (Cape Town) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects]. Barclays Bank Buildings, St. George's

Street, Cape Town, South Africa. Proposed by F. K. Kendall, James Morris and John Perry.

SHAW: COLIN JULIAN FITZROY [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 400 Auburn Road, Auburn Sth., E-2, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Proposed by W. A. M. Blackett, F. L. Klingender and Leslie M. Perrott.

SMITH: HAROLD HENRY [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 177 Forest Road, Hurstville, New South Wales, Australia. Proposed by Arthur Wm. Anderson, W. R. Richardson and Professor Alfred S. Hook.

STEWART: ROBERT IAN [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects]. Commercial Union Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa. Proposed by H. J. Brownlee, F. K. Kendall and James Morris.

WADE: JOHN CLIVE [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 116 Milson Road, Cremorne, New South Wales, Australia. Proposed by Arthur Wm. Anderson, Henry E. Budden and B. J. Waterhouse.

## Notices

### AMENDMENTS TO R.I.B.A. BYE-LAWS

We print below a copy of a notification received from the Privy Council approving the amendments which were approved at the Special General Meetings held on 10 and 24 May 1937:—

#### AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 12th day of July 1937.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS the Royal Institute of British Architects has, at a Special General Meeting in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred on it by the Supplemental Charter dated 28 March 1887, by Resolution of 10 May 1937, made certain amendments in the Bye-laws of the said Institute; which Resolution was confirmed at a Special General Meeting on 24 May 1937:

AND WHEREAS by Article 33 of the said Supplemental Charter it is provided no Bye-laws shall be of any force or validity whatever unless and until they have been approved by the Lords of the Council:

AND WHEREAS the said amendments of the Bye-laws have been submitted to the Lords of the Council for allowance:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said amendments in the Bye-laws into consideration, are pleased to allow the same as set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

Copies of the revised Bye-laws will be sent to members with the forthcoming issue of the Kalendar.

### EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS SUBMITTED FOR THE ARCHIBALD DAWNAY SCHOLARSHIPS, 1937

An exhibition of the drawings submitted for the Archibald Dawnay Scholarships, 1937, will be held in the Reception Room of the R.I.B.A. from Wednesday, 8 September to Friday, 17 September inclusive, and will be open daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Saturday 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.).

### REVISION OF THE R.I.B.A. SCALE OF PROFESSIONAL CHARGES

#### Clause 2 (e).

The Council have approved a recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee that the note to Clause 2 (e) should be amended to read as follows:—

The Architect is entitled to the fees in (i) and (ii) of this Clause when the work has been performed. If the work set forth in (iii) has been done and the project has not been proceeded with within six months of the completion of that work, then the Architect is entitled to the payment set forth therein.

In accordance with Bye-law 38, the Council give notice that this amendment will be confirmed by them at their meeting on 18 October 1937, subject to consideration of any comments or criticisms which may be received from members. Such comments or criticisms should, in accordance with the above-mentioned Bye-law, be submitted within fourteen days of the date of issue of this JOURNAL.

#### PAYMENTS FOR WORK BY SUB-CONTRACTORS

The attention of the Practice Standing Committee has been drawn to the fact that many architects, when they include in their certificates amounts in respect of work carried out by sub-contractors, cause difficulty to the sub-contractors concerned by not notifying them of the fact.

The Practice Standing Committee have considered the matter, and are of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of all parties that the sub-contractors should be notified at the time of the issue of the certificate to the contractor.

#### BUILDING SURVEYING EXAMINATIONS

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination qualifying for candidature as District Surveyor in London and the R.I.B.A. Examination qualifying for candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will be held at the R.I.B.A. on 6, 7, and 8 October 1937.

Applications for admission to either examination must be made not later than 7 September 1937, on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

#### OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

#### CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21 the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute:

##### *As Fellows:*

Alfred John Dunn  
Nicholas Fitzsimons

##### *As Associates:*

Robert Smart Brown  
George Alan Burnett  
Henry Albert Etridge Burton  
Miss Carmen Joseph Dillon  
Thomas Cressey Hamilton  
Raymond Arthur Joseph Hernu  
Arthur Gerald Johnson  
Joseph William Lee  
William Hamilton McNicol

Henry Stanley Morran  
Fred Ratcliff  
John Frederick Malcolm Watts

##### *As Licentiates:*

Leonard Etherington  
Neville Hampson  
James Hardwick Higgs  
John Lewis Hughes  
Archibald John Joynson  
Archibald Arthur Culpeper Moore  
Leonard Moseley  
James Warwick Penny  
Daniel Herbert Richards  
Edward Denis Gordon Shaw  
George Felix Wilson

## Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

#### COVENTRY: COMPETITIONS FOR TWO SCHOOLS

The City of Coventry Local Education Authority invite registered architects who on 1 May 1937 were ordinarily resident or practising in the City of Coventry to submit in two competitions designs for two new schools as follows:—

- (a) For a new Public Elementary School for Juniors and Infants on the "Hill Farm" Estate, Coventry.

Assessor: Mr. W. T. Benslyn, A.R.C.A. [F.].

Premiums: £100, £50 and £30.

Last day for submitting designs: 13 September 1937.

Last day for questions: 5 July 1937.

- (b) For new Public Elementary Schools for Senior Boys and Senior Girls on the "Oakhurst" site between Brownhill Green Road and Keresley Road.

Assessor: Mr. W. T. Benslyn, A.R.C.A. [F.].

Premiums: £100, £75 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs: 13 September 1937.

Last day for questions: 5 July 1937.

Conditions of each competition may be obtained on application to the Director of Education, Council House, Coventry.

#### GLOUCESTER: NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Governors of the United Schools, Gloucester, invite registered architects domiciled in the United Kingdom to

submit in competition designs for a Secondary School for Boys to be erected at Podsmead, Gloucester.

Assessor : Major H. Stratton Davis, M.C., F.S.A. [F.].

Premiums : £200, £100 and £50

Last day for sending in designs : 24 August 1937.

Last day for questions : 7 June 1937.

#### KEIGHLEY : NEW SENIOR MIXED SCHOOL

The Keighley Education Authority invite architects to submit, in competition, designs for a New Senior Mixed school, proposed to be erected on the Guard House Site, Keighley, Yorkshire.

Assessor : Mr. Harold A. Dod, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Premiums : 150 guineas, 100 guineas, 50 guineas.

Last day for receiving entries : 22 December 1937.

Last day for questions : 4 September 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to E. Ratcliffe, Director of Education, Education Office, Keighley, Yorks. Deposit £2 2s.

#### KIRKCALDY : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Royal Burgh of Kirkcaldy invite architects practising in Scotland to submit, in competition, designs for new Municipal Buildings.

Assessor : Mr. Thomas S. Tait [F.].

Premiums : £200, £150 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs has been extended to 29 September 1937.

Last day for questions : 21 June 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £1.

#### LIVERPOOL : SERVICE FLATS AND SOCIAL CLUB

The management of the Building Trades Exhibition invite architects to submit in competition designs for bachelor flats combined with a recreation and social club.

Assessors : Mr. B. M. Ward [F.], President of the Liverpool Architectural Society; Mr. Leonard Barnish [F.]; Lieut.-Col. Ernest Gee [F.].

Premiums : £70, £30, and £20.

Last day for submitting designs : 20 September 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., Renshaw Hall, Liverpool, 1.

#### FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows :—

#### BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS. : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor : Mr. Verner O. Rees [F.].

#### CHESTER : EXTENSIONS TO CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY

Assessor : Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.].

#### DUNDEE : COLLEGE OF ART

Assessor : Mr. J. R. Leathart [F.].

EDMONTON : NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS  
Assessor : Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.].

#### GLOUCESTER : NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION

Assessor : Mr. C. F. W. Dening, R.W.A. [F.].

#### PRESTWICH : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor : Mr. T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [F.].

#### REDCAR : DEVELOPMENT OF THE "STRAY"

Assessor : Professor Patrick Abercrombie [F.].

#### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, REBUILDING

Assessors : Messrs. H. V. Lanchester [F.] and T. A. Lodge [F.].

It is expected that the conditions will be issued about the middle of September.

#### SCUNTHORPE : TOWN HALL AND POLICE STATION

Assessor : Mr. T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [F.].

#### SOUTH SHIELDS : ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY

Assessor : Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.].

#### WREXHAM : NEW TOWN HALL

Assessor : Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F.].

#### YEOVIL : NEW TOWN HALL

Assessor : Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].

#### COMPETITION RESULT

##### CAMBRIDGE : NEW CREMATORIUM

1. Misses Norah Aiton and Betty Scott [A.A.] (London).
2. Mr. A. G. Shoosmith, O.B.E. [A.] (London).
3. Mr. Rolf Hellberg [A.] (Coventry).

## Members' Column

*Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.*

#### PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

A.R.I.B.A. (25) desires salaried post with well-established London architect with view to future partnership : 6 years' first-class general and competition office experience, and 2 years' A.A. School training (honours diploma) ; premiated in open competition, 1936 ; R.I.B.A. prize-winner, 1937 ; disengaged in October ; commencing salary £5 per week ; highest references : capital available.—Write Box No. 3837, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

LICENTIATE, age 35, wishes to purchase a partnership in firm with good general practice. Replies will be regarded in the strictest confidence in the first instance.—Box 2177, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PARTNER, preferably about 30, wanted in West End practice.—Write, giving fullest particulars, Box 2477, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE (41), late A.A. School, 15 years' experience best type public and private work, including famous domestic architect, seeks partnership in established country practice or some working arrangement leading to partnership.—Box 2577, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

#### PRACTICE OR PARTNERSHIP WANTED

MEMBER requires sound architectural practice or junior partnership in the North of England.—Write giving full particulars to Box No. 5837, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.



## NEW PARTNERSHIP

MR. E. F. S. BIRAM [F.], of Messrs. Biram & Fletcher, 17 George Street, St. Helens, Lancs., has taken into partnership his chief assistant, Mr. G. E. Salt, and Mr. L. B. Fletcher, Dipl.Arch. [A.], the son of his late partner. The style and address of the firm will remain the same.

## CONTINUATION OF PRACTICE

MR. HENRY G. KAY [L.] has taken over the practice of the late Mr. Bertie Crewe, and will continue to practise at 75-77 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

## RETIREMENT FROM PRACTICE

MR. ARTHUR FRANK ALLEN [L.] is retiring from his partnership in Searle & Searle, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4, on 28 August next. Future address: "Hillcrest," 10 Thorpewood Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.26.

## NEW TITLE OF FIRM

MR. AUBREY A. G. TOONE [A.], proprietor of J. H. Maybury and Son, architects, for the last five years, announces that, in future, the practice will be continued in his own name as under:—Aubrey A. G. Toone, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered and Registered Architect-Surveyor, 19, Chapel Walks, Manchester 2. Tel.: Bla 8007.

## ASSISTANT REQUIRED

REQUIRED immediately: a competent architectural assistant of experience. Good draughtsmanship and knowledge of construction essential. Apply in writing with full particulars and age to W. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, 12 Carteret Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

## ASSISTANCE OFFERED

ASSOCIATE in private practice will give professional assistance to any other architect. Preference to work which can be executed in own offices. Moderate remuneration.—Apply M., 4 Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.10.

HOLIDAY WORK or part time assistance including supervision of jobs, etc., would be undertaken for London or Home Counties architects by Messrs. Moir & Bateman [A.A.], Dip.Arch. Liverpool, at Little Kings House, Twickenham.

ARCHITECT is open to render part-time assistance.—"N.," [F.], 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. A. B. WATERS [A.], has moved to Long Ridge, The Glen, Farnborough Park, Kent. Telephone: Farnborough 829.

MR. VICTOR BAIN [F.], Chartered and Registered Architect, has moved to 3 Queen Square, Leeds 2. The Telephone No. (Leeds 25145) will remain unchanged.

## TRADE CATALOGUES WANTED

S. S. REUBEN [A.], Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India, will be glad to receive trade catalogues, samples, models, charts and literature which may be useful to a practising architect and a lecturer on Building Materials, Practical Construction, Sanitation, Professional Practice and Acoustics.

## Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

### ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London. W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

## A.B.S. Insurance Department

### THE ARCHITECTS' SPECIAL MOTOR CAR INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S

In conjunction with a firm of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers the Architects' Benevolent Society's Insurance Committee have devised a Special Motor Car Policy for Architects. This policy and the special advantages to be gained from it are available only to members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied and Associated Societies.

Special features include:—

1. Agreed values for all cars payable at any time in the event of a total loss.
2. A cumulative no-claim bonus from 20 per cent., rising to 33½ per cent. in the third year.
3. No extra premium for business use of car owned by individuals.
4. Prompt claims service in every part of Great Britain; repairs carried out by any garage provided estimate is forwarded immediately.

SPECIMEN RATES FOR FULL COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES ARE GIVEN BELOW. OTHER RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION

		Premium.
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7 h.p. Austin, valued at £100	.. ..	8 5 0
9 h.p. Standard, valued at £100	.. ..	9 0 0
11 h.p. Morris, valued at £150	.. ..	9 15 0
20 h.p. Hillman, valued at £300	.. ..	13 7 0

(The rates shown do not apply to cars garaged in London and Glasgow and Lancashire manufacturing towns; rates for these areas will be quoted on application.)

All enquiries with regard to the Special Motor Car Policy for Architects should be sent to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

### R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

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